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For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

Whether is PROSPERITY *or* ADVERSITY *the greateſt enemy to* VIRTUE?

THE preſent ſubject of inquiry being of a ſerious and important nature, nothing could be more improper than to handle it in a light and jocular manner; and as ſome reflections may occur in proſecuting a queſtion of ſuch a nature, that I may lay my account with provoking the contemptuous ſmile of ſome, yet I flatter myſelf they ſhall meet with a favourable reception from all ſuch whoſe approbation is worthy of being courted.

In order to treat any ſubject with accuracy and preciſion, it appears neceſſary that a determinate and certain meaning be affixed to the terms uſed in expreſſing it. The leading terms of the preſent queſtion I would ſhortly define thus:—By proſperity, I underſtand, *in general*, a ſtate of affluence and plenty of the goods of fortune, accompanied with uninterrupted health and a ſound underſtanding; and, *more particularly*, that condition of life in which a perſon finds the higheſt gratification to his predominant paſſions, ſuch as avarice or ambition. On the other hand, adverſity admits of juſt the reverſe of this definition, and virtue conſiſts in piety to God, and benevolence to men.

The only certain way of arriving at the truth in the preſent inquiry, is, I apprehend, to take a candid and deliberate view of the different influence that proſperity and adverſity has upon the tempers and conduct of the bulk of mankind.

Upon taking a curſory view of the ſubject, it might perhaps be expected, that a proſperous ſituation would naturally tend to enlarge the mind with gratitude to that Being to whom we are indebted for what we are, and all that we poſſeſs; and this could not fail to be expreſſed by a conſcientious and chearful obedience to his laws; but, upon carrying our views a little deeper into human nature, and attaining a ſlight acquaintance with mankind, we find too generally the reverſe to be the caſe. As man is a complex being, conſiſting of very different paſſions, appetites, and affections, ſome of a more groſs and confined, and others of a more elevated and generous nature, it ſeldom fails, when thoſe of the

lower and groſſer ſort meet with a plenitude of objects ſuited to their gratification, that they enervate and overpower thoſe which are more refined; and thus it commonly happens, that perſons in a proſperous ſtate find themſelves ſo well ſatisfied with their preſent ſituation, that they fondly dream it ſhall laſt for ever, at leaſt neglect to take any concern about an after ſtate of exiſtence, which occaſions thoſe great inducements to the practice of virtue,—*the hope of reward, and the fear of puniſhment after death*, to be kept intirely out of view. But as I would not wiſh to carry any argument farther than warranted by truth, it may be proper here to take notice, that there are ſome, in proſperous circumſtances and eminent ſtations in life, who do honour to human nature, and are bleſſings to mankind, and to their country, "whoſe ample ſtores, though vaſt, are little to their ampler hearts;" who conſider themſelves intruſted, by the bounty of Heaven, with the goods of fortune, as guardians and truſtees for the welfare of others, and ſo bound, with prudence and generoſity, to diſtribute to the relief of the indigent, and open their heart and hand to the exigencies of the oppreſſed. Language fails to expreſs the ſublime ſatisfaction and heart-felt delight that ſuch enjoy in the exerciſe of thoſe god-like affections, benevolence, generoſity, and compaſſion. How far ſuperior to that ſordid grovelling ſatisfaction the wretched miſer finds, in counting and idolizing the gold in his coffers, or that diſgraceful and unmanly relish the prodigal ſpendthrift has for ſcenes of debauchery and ruin! By this digreſſion, however, I would not be underſtood, in any degree, to redargue what I have before advanced with regard to the baneful influence that proſperity moſt frequently has upon the ſentiments and conduct of the greateſt part of mankind, but only to ſignify that this propoſition, like many others, admits of ſome exceptions.

It is now time to conſider how adverſity generally operates on the human mind; and, in order to a proper inveſtigation of this branch of the ſubject, it may appear neceſſary to point out the different influence adverſity has upon the minds of mankind, according to the various tempers and diſpoſitions they may happen to be poſſeſſed of; but as this opens by far too extenſive a field for the preſent purpoſe, I ſhall content myſelf with ſtating a few general obſervations that will be found to be corroborated by the experience of many.

As the noon-tide beams of proſperity ſeldom fail to debilitate the mind, and enervate every virtuous principle, ſo, on the other hand, it frequently happens, that the rough blaſts of adverſity have juſt the contrary influence. The human mind being keenly bent in purſuit of happineſs, and the pleaſures and enjoyments of life wearing ſuch a fair, though deluſive appearance thereof, it is found to be exceedingly natural to graſp, with the utmoſt eagerneſs, at the poſſeſſion of them; and when that is attained, although they are found in a great meaſure to baulk the expectations, yet they ſeldom fail to intoxicate the mind in ſuch a manner, as to render it incapable of diſcerning any thing more excellent, or worthy of purſuit: but an adverſe turn of fortune diſpels the miſts that overcloud the mind, awakes it from its lethargy, and repreſents things in their true and proper light. A perſon raiſed high in the ſcale of fortune meets every where ſuch tokens of the profoundeſt reſpect and eſteem from his fellow-mortals, that he is thereby filled with the biggeſt notions of his importance and independence, and thus loſes ſight of what a frail mortal creature he is, and too often neglects the principal ends of his exiſtence: But if ſuch a perſon is hurled down from the pinnacle of grandeur and affluence, into a ſtate of poverty and diſgrace, he will certainly then reflect upon the tranſitory and deluſive nature of thoſe gaudy oſtentatious enjoyments upon which his mind had been ſo keenly ſet; and from that active principle, which conſtantly prompts the human mind to the purſuit of real or imaginary good, he will be influenced to the practice of virtue, which is the only certain path of happineſs, and is equally within the reach of all.

Theſe obſervations, and many others that might be ſuggeſted, determine me, without any heſitation, to give it as my opinion, that proſperity is by far the greateſt enemy to virtue.

Edin. Nov. 29. OBSERVATOR.

A DESCRIPTION *of a newly diſcovered Senſitive Plant, called* Dionæa Muſcipula, *or* Venus's Fly-trap.

EVERY one ſkilled in natural hiſtory knows that the Mimoſæ, or ſenſitive plants, cloſe their leaves, and bend their

joints upon the leaſt touch; and this has aſtoniſhed us; but no end or deſign of nature has yet appeared to us from theſe ſurpriſing motions: they ſoon recover themſelves again, and their leaves are expanded as before: But the plant, which we are now going to deſcribe, ſhews that nature may have ſome view towards its nouriſhment, in forming the upper joint of its leaf like a machine to catch food: Upon the middle of this lies the bait for the unhappy inſect that becomes its prey. Many minute red glands that cover its inner ſurface, and which, perhaps, diſcharge ſweet liquor, tempt the poor animal to taſte them; and the inſtant theſe tender parts are irritated by its feet, the two lobes riſe up, graſp it faſt, lock the rows of ſpines together, and ſqueeze it to death: And further, leſt the ſtrong efforts for life, in the creature thus taken, ſhould ſerve to diſengage it, three ſmall erect ſpines are fixed near the middle of each lobe among the glands, that effectually put an end to all its ſtruggles: Nor do the lobes ever open again while the dead animal continues there: But it is nevertheleſs certain, that the plant cannot diſtinguiſh an animal from a vegetable or mineral ſubſtance; for, if we introduce a ſtraw or a pin between the lobes, it will graſp it full as faſt as if it was an inſect.

A ſhort time ſince, Mr Peter Collinſon ſent Mr Ellis a dried ſpecimen of this curious plant, which he had received from Mr John Bartram of Philadelphia, botaniſt to the king. The flower of this ſpecimen Dr Solander diſſected, and found it to be a new genus; but, not then ſuſpecting the extraordinary ſenſitive power of its leaves, as they were withered and contracted, he concluded they approached near to the Droſera or Roſa Solis, to which they have been ſuppoſed, by many perſons ſince, to have a great affinity, as the leaves of the moſt common Engliſh ſpecies of the Roſa Solis are round, concave, beſet with ſmall hairs, and full of red viſcid glands: But we are indebted to Mr William Young, a native of Philadelphia (to whom likewiſe the royal favour has been extended, for his encouragement in his botanical reſearches in America), for the introduction of this curious plant alive, and in conſiderable quantities. He informs me that they grow in ſhady wet places, and flower in July or Auguſt: that the largeſt leaves which he has ſeen were about three inches long, and an inch and a half acroſs the lobes; and obſerves, that the glands of thoſe that were expoſed to the ſun were of a beautiful red colour; but thoſe in the ſhade were pale, and inclining to green. It is now likely to become an inhabitant of the curious gardens in this country, and merits the attention of the ingenious. The botanical characters of the Genus Dionæa, according to the Linnæan ſexual ſyſtem, where it came under the claſs of Decandria Monogynia, are theſe:

The Calix, or flower-cup, conſiſts of five ſmall, equal, erect leaves, of a concave oval form, pointed at the top.

The Corolla, or flower, has five concave petals of an oblong, inverted, oval form, blunt at the top, which curls in at each ſide, and is ſtreaked from the bottom upwards with ſeven tranſparent lines.

The Stamina, or Chives, have ten equal filaments, ſhorter than the petals; and their tops, which contain the male duſt, are roundiſh. This duſt, or farina fœcundans, when highly magnified, appears like a tricoccous fruit.

The Piſtil, or female organ, has a roundiſh germen, or embryo ſeed-veſſel, placed above the receptacle of the flower. This is a little depreſſed, and ribbed like a melon. The ſtile is of a threadlike form, ſomething ſhorter than the filaments. The ſtigma or top of the ſtile is open, and fringed round the margin.

The Pericarpium, or ſeed-veſſel, is a gibbous capſule, with one cell or apartment.

The ſeeds are many, very ſmall, of an oval ſhape, ſitting on the bottom of the capſule.

This plant is herbaceous, and grows in the ſwamps of North-Carolina, near the confines of South-Carolina, about the latitude of 35 degrees north, where the winters are ſhort, and the ſummers very hot. The roots are ſquamous, ſending forth but few fibres, like thoſe of ſome bulbs, and are perennial. The leaves are many, inclining to bend downwards, and are placed in a circular order. They are jointed and ſucculent. The lower joint, which is a kind of ſtalk, is flat, longiſh, two-edged, and inclining to heart-ſhaped. In ſome varieties they are ſerrated on the edges near the top. The upper joint conſiſts of two lobes

each lobe is of a ſemi-oval form, with their margins furniſhed with ſtiff hairs like eye-brows, which embrace or lock in each other when they cloſe. This they do when they are inwardly irritated.

The upper ſurfaces of theſe lobes are covered with ſmall red glands, each of which appears, when highly magnified, like a compreſſed Arbutus berry.

Among the glands, about the middle of each lobe, are three very ſmall erect ſpines. When the lobes incloſe any ſubſtance, they never open again while it continues there. If it can be ſhoved out, ſo as not to ſtrain the lobes, they expand again; but, if force is uſed to open them, ſo ſtrong has nature formed the ſpring of their fibres, that one of the lobes generally ſnaps off rather than yield.

The ſtalk is about ſix inches high, round, ſmooth, and without leaves, ending in a ſpike of flowers. The flowers are milk-white, and ſtand on foot-ſtalks, at the bottom of each of which is a little painted bractea or flower-leaf.

As to the culture of it, the ſoil it grows in (as appears from what comes about the roots of the plants when they are brought over) is a black light mould, intermixed with white ſand, ſuch as is uſually found in our mooriſh heaths.

Being a ſwamp plant, a north-eaſt aſpect will be the propereſt ſituation at firſt to plant it in, to keep it from the direct rays of the meridian ſun; and in winter, till we are acquainted with what cold weather it can endure, it will be neceſſary to ſhelter it with a bell-glaſs, ſuch as is uſed for melons, which ſhould be covered with ſtraw or a matt in hard froſts: by this method ſeveral plants were preſerved laſt winter in a very vigorous ſtate. Its ſenſitive quality will be found in proportion to the heat of the weather, as well as the vigour of the plant.

Our ſummers are not warm enough to ripen the ſeed; or poſſibly we are not yet ſufficiently acquainted with the culture of this plant.

In order to try further experiments, to ſhew the ſenſitive powers of this plant, ſome of them may be planted in pots of light mooriſh earth, and placed in pans of water in an airy ſtove in ſummer, where the heat of ſuch a ſituation, being like that of its native country, will make it ſurpriſingly active.

Some PASSAGES *of the* LIFE *and* DEATH *of the Right Hon.* JOHN *Earl of* Rocheſter, *&c.* [P. 234.]

THESE were the chief heads we diſcourſed on; and, as far as I can remember, I have faithfully repeated the ſubſtance of our arguments. I have not concealed the ſtrongeſt things he ſaid to me: but, though I have not enlarged on all the excurſions of his wit in ſetting them off, yet I have given them their full ſtrength as he expreſſed them; and, as far as I could recollect, have uſed his own words: ſo that I am afraid ſome may cenſure me for ſetting down theſe things ſo largely, which impious men may make an ill uſe of, and gather together to encourage and defend themſelves in their vices: but, if they will compare them with the anſwers made to them, and the ſenſe that ſo great and refined a wit had of them afterwards, I hope they may, through the bleſſing of God, be not altogether ineffectual.

The iſſue of all our diſcourſes was this: He told me, that he ſaw vice and impiety were as contrary to human ſociety as wild beaſts let looſe would be; and therefore he firmly reſolved to change the whole method of his life; to become ſtrictly juſt and true; to be chaſte and temperate; to forbear ſwearing and irreligious diſcourſe; to worſhip and pray to his Maker; and that, tho' he was not arrived at a full perſuaſion of Chriſtianity, he would never employ his wit more to run it down, or to corrupt others; of which I have ſince a further aſſurance from a perſon of quality, who converſed much with him the laſt year of his life, to whom he would often ſay, that he was happy if he did believe; and that he would never endeavour to draw him from it.

To all this I anſwered, that a virtuous life would be very uneaſy to him, unleſs vicious inclinations were removed: It would otherwiſe be a perpetual conſtraint: nor could it be effected without an inward principle to change him; and that was only to be had by applying himſelf to God for it in frequent and earneſt prayer: and I was ſure, if his mind were once cleared of theſe diſorders, and cured of thoſe diſtempers, which vice brought on it, ſo great an underſtanding would ſoon ſee through all thoſe ſlights of wit that feed atheiſm and irreli-

gion; which have a falſe glittering in them that dazzles ſome weak-ſighted minds, who have not capacity enough to penetrate further than the ſurfaces of things; and ſo they ſtick in theſe toils, which the ſtrength of his mind would ſoon break through, if it were once freed from thoſe things that depreſſed and darkened it.

At this paſs he was when he went from London about the beginning of April. He had not been long in the country when he thought he was ſo well, that, being to go to his eſtate in Somerſetſhire, he rode thither poſt. This heat and violent motion did ſo inflame an ulcer that was in his bladder, that it raiſed a very great pain in thoſe parts; yet he with much difficulty came back by coach to the lodge at Woodſtock-park. He was then wounded both in body and mind. He underſtood phyſic and his own conſtitution and diſtemper ſo well, that he concluded he could hardly recover; for the ulcer broke, and vaſt quantities of purulent matter paſſed with his urine. But now the hand of God touched him; and, as he told me, it was not only a general dark melancholy over his mind, ſuch as he had formerly felt, but a moſt penetrating cutting ſorrow; ſo that, though in his body he ſuffered extreme pain for ſome weeks, yet the agonies of his mind ſometimes ſwallowed up the ſenſe of what he felt in his body. He told me, and gave it me in charge, to tell it to one for whom he was much concerned, that though there were nothing to come after this life, yet all the pleaſures he had ever known in ſin were not worth that torture he had felt in his mind. He conſidered he had not only neglected and diſhonoured, but had openly defied his Maker, and had drawn many others into the like impieties; ſo that he looked on himſelf as one that was in great danger of being damned. He then ſet himſelf wholly to turn to God unfeignedly, and to do all that was poſſible in that little remainder of his life which was before him, to redeem thoſe great portions of it that he had formerly ſo ill employed.

The miniſter that attended conſtantly on him was that good and worthy man Mr Parſons, his mother's chaplain, who hath ſince his death preached, according to the directions he received from him, his funeral ſermon; in which there are ſo many remarkable paſſages, that I ſhall refer my reader to them, and will repeat none of them here, that I may not thereby leſſen his deſire to edify himſelf by that excellent diſcourſe, which has given ſo great and ſo general a ſatisfaction to all good and judicious readers. I ſhall ſpeak curſorily of every thing, but that which I had immediately from himſelf: he was viſited every week of his ſickneſs by his dioceſan, that truly primitive prelate, the lord biſhop of Oxford; who, though he lived ſix miles from him, yet looked on this as ſo important a piece of his paſtoral care, that he went often to him, and treated him with that decent plainneſs and freedom which is ſo natural to him, and took care alſo that he might not, on terms more eaſy than ſafe, be at peace with himſelf. Dr Marſhal, the learned and worthy rector of Lincoln college in Oxford, being the miniſter of the pariſh, was alſo frequently with him; and by theſe helps he was ſo directed and ſupported, that he might not on the one hand ſatisfy himſelf with too ſuperficial a repentance, nor on the other hand be out of meaſure oppreſſed with a ſorrow without hope. As ſoon as I heard he was ill, but yet in ſuch a condition that I might write to him, I wrote a letter to the beſt purpoſe I could. He ordered one that was then with him to aſſure me it was very welcome to him; but not ſatisfied with that, he ſent me an anſwer, of which, as the counteſs of Rocheſter his mother told me, he dictated every word, and then ſigned it. I was once unwilling to have publiſhed it, becauſe of a compliment in it to myſelf, far above my merit, and not very well ſuiting with his condition: But the ſenſe he expreſſes in it of the change then wrought on him hath, upon ſecond thoughts, prevailed with me to publiſh it, leaving out what concerns myſelf.

Woodſtock-park, Oxfordſhire, June 25. 1680.

"*My moſt honoured Dr* Burnet,

"MY ſpirits and body decay ſo equally together, that I ſhall write you a letter as weak as I am in perſon. I begin to value church-men above all men in the world, &c. If God be yet pleaſed to ſpare me longer in this world, I hope in your converſation to be exalted to that degree of piety, that the world may ſee how much I abhor what I ſo long loved, and how much I glory in repentance, and in God's ſervice. Be-

'ſtow your prayers upon me, that God 'would ſpare me (if it be his good-will) 'to ſhew a true repentance and amend-'ment of life for the time to come; or 'elſe, if the Lord pleaſeth to put an end 'to my worldly being now, that he 'would mercifully accept of my death-'bed repentance, and perform that pro-'miſe that he hath been pleaſed to make, '*that at what time ſoever a ſinner doth* 'repent, *he would receive him.* Put up 'theſe prayers, moſt dear doctor, to Al-'mighty God for your moſt obedient 'and languiſhing ſervant,

ROCHESTER."

He told me, when I ſaw him, that he hoped I would come to him upon that general inſinuation of the deſire he had of my company; and he was loth to write more plainly, not knowing whether I could eaſily ſpare ſo much time. I told him, that, on the other hand, I looked on it as a preſumption to come ſo far, when he was in ſuch excellent hands; and though, perhaps, the freedom formerly between us might have excuſed it with thoſe to whom it was known, yet it might have the appearance of too much vanity to ſuch as were ſtrangers to it; ſo that, till I received his letter, I did not think it convenient to come to him: and then not hearing that there was any danger of a ſudden change, I delayed going to him till the 20th of July. At my coming to his houſe an accident fell out not worth mentioning, but that ſome have made a ſtory of it. His ſervant, being a Frenchman, carried up my name wrong, ſo that he miſtook it for another, who had ſent to him that he would undertake his cure; and he being reſolved not to meddle with him, did not care to ſee him. This miſtake laſted ſome hours, with which I was the better contented, becauſe he was not then in ſuch a condition that my being about him could have been of any uſe to him; for that night was like to have been his laſt. He had a convulſion-fit, and raved; but opiates being given him, after ſome hours reſt, his raving left him ſo entirely that it never again returned to him. I cannot eaſily expreſs the tranſport he was in, when he awoke and ſaw me by him. He broke out in the tendereſt expreſſions concerning my kindneſs in coming ſo far to ſee ſuch a one, uſing terms of great abhorrence concerning himſelf, which I forbear to relate. He told me, as his ſtrength ſerved him at ſeveral ſnatches (for he was then ſo low, that he could not hold up diſcourſe long at once), what ſenſe he had of his paſt life—what ſad apprehenſions for having ſo offended his Maker, and diſhonoured his Redeemer—what horrors he had gone through, and how much his mind was turned to call on God, and on his crucified Saviour; ſo that he hoped he ſhould obtain mercy, for he believed he had ſincerely repented, and had now a calm in his mind after that ſtorm which he had been in for ſome weeks. He had ſtrong apprehenſions and perſuaſions of his admittance to heaven, of which he ſpoke once, not without ſome extraordinary emotion. It was indeed the only time that he ſpoke with any great warmth to me; for his ſpirits were then low, and ſo far ſpent, that, though thoſe about him told me he had expreſſed formerly great fervour in his devotions, yet nature was ſo much ſunk, that theſe were in a great meaſure fallen off: but he made me pray often with him, and ſpoke of his converſion to God as a thing now grown up in him to a ſettled and calm ſerenity.

[*To be continued.*]

Allegorical Picture of the American *Conteſt.*

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERHAPS a more important conteſt never exiſted than the preſent betwixt Great Britain and America; and this obſervation ſeems confirmed by the many well wrote and ſpirited pieces it has produced on both ſides of the queſtion. Much has been ſaid on each, and more, perhaps, than even the views which the authors had of it would admit of. Here I do not mean to include the numberleſs epiſtles which that prejudiced party has grated the public ear with; theſe every candid mind lays aſide: but, to thoſe which have merited public attention, ſcarce any thing new can be added, unleſs ſome ſpeculative genius would take up the matter in ſome other point of view, and hold up to the world the general influence its final determination may have upon mankind, &c. or by proving that the Americans' intended revolt did not proceed from the ſound principles or real love of liberty; many other af-

feigned cauſes might be brought upon the field, and give large ſcope for further controverſy. None of theſe ſpeculations is the intention of the preſent; and for a good reaſon; but as it is probable, nay, it is ſurely a moral certainty, that the rebellious colonies will ſue for peace, after they find all their boaſted reſiſtance muſt give way to ſuperior bravery and reſolution, by a conciliatory plan, I only mean to relate a ſimple ſtory, from which ſome hints may be drawn, when ſuch a thing comes to be adopted.

A poor old woman, and indulgent parent, much reſpected and held in eſteem by all her neighbours, though her happy ſituation often raiſed pale Envy's venomous head, had twelve daughters. She loved her children dearly, and tenderly nurſed and foſtered them. She ſpared nor care nor expence to enable them to appear as her own. Often her peace was diſturbed on their account, and even, at times, her life in danger to reſcue them from difficulties. Though her income was great, yet to rear her large family as ſhe wiſhed to have them, ſhe exceeded it, and run herſelf in debt; never doubting, but hoping and depending, that the aſſiſtance they would be able and willing to give her, when they came to do for themſelves, would retrieve her affairs, and ſhe ſhould have honour by them, as well as a plentiful ſupport in her old age. But, alas! the mother's darling views were all overturned, and with ingratitude and unkindneſs, to the diſhonour of humanity, were all her pains and labours repaid.

As the children grew up, under the means which their mother had provided them with, and ſtill under her protection, they increaſed in wealth. When ſhe thought them able to ſpare a part, her neceſſitous circumſtances obliged her to make a ſmall call upon them; but this ſhe did with all the tenderneſs of a parent's requeſt. They, forgetting the paſt, inſtead of generouſly and gratefully complying, not only impiouſly and ſhamefully refuſed, but bade immediate defiance to her authority—Told her, "We 'are now able to ſupport and protect 'ourſelves, and ſeek no more your help. 'What you have done is gone, and in 'vain do you look for any return from 'us. We do not think we have any 'more than what we ourſelves have oc'caſion for." Juſtly enraged at ſuch ingratitude, and ſuch an open affront, from children for whom ſhe had done ſo much, the mother, with threats, determined to ſupport her authority with her ſtill ſuperior ſtrength. She made good her menaces, and brought them trembling before her, after they had exerted their utmoſt oppoſition.

Nothing was looked for but immediate ſevere puniſhment on ſuch diſobedients, and juſtice, and injured laws cried aloud for redreſs. But the too kind and lenient mother diſappointed all! With ſoft parental feeling, blinded through indulgence by feigned obedience, ſhe received again into favour her ſeemingly penitent offſpring, and thus laid the ſure foundation of her utter ruin. In her good humour, well pleaſed with being friends again, and without ſupporting the motherly dignity in the terms of conciliation that might have inſured *their* future dependence and obedience, and *her* peace and ſafety, ſhe gave up part of her juſt claims, ſought but a ſmall pittance, and they triumphing promiſed all. Nay, they performed what they promiſed; ſhe remained pleaſed without further exactions, and their increaſing wealth, as they were ſtill protected by her, that being one of the ſtipulated points in the reconcilement, at laſt enabled them to throw off the yoke effectually, which they had long borne in hypocriſy. They made uſe of all their power, trampled their mother beneath their feet, and even ſpurned at her very duſt. They never remembered her but in inſult, laughed at her fooliſh credulity, and ſhone in all the conſpicuous guilt of *ingratitude*.—O worſt of vices! what art thou able to produce!—O unhappy men! who are made the inſtruments of thy miſchief!

Yours, &c.

Glaſgow, Nov. 27. JUVENIS.

On improving the Breed of Sheep.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

Quid non pro Patria.

SIR,

I WAS glad to ſee the friend of his country, Mr David Loch, appear again in your uſeful Magazine, and that he received ſo much ſatisfaction from his tour through Scotland. I wiſh I had known when he was in this county, that I might have had the pleaſure of waiting upon him. You will pleaſe inform him,

that at ſetting a ſtore farm this ſummer, I was very deſirous the tenant ſhould make trial of the large fine wooled ſheep; but he told me that one of his neighbours had tried them, and found they would not anſwer in the muir lands, upon account of their being as naked as a new born child when lambed, and therefore could not endure any wet or ſtormy weather for ſome time after; he deſired to have ſome fir ſtells (or plantations), in which I have indulged him, notwithſtanding Mr Loch's objections to them, as he ſaid he had heard of their being uſeful in ſome farms, and that the bield of them, even at a diſtance, is of great advantage to the ſheep; and particularly, when the firs are grown up, for laying down hay at the ſide of them in time of a ſtorm, which is otherwiſe blown off, and of no ſervice; but he has engaged to ſow whins among the trees, and alſo in other parts of his fields, though in the laſt he thinks the ſheep will hardly allow the whins to come the length of ſheltering them. Mr Loch mentions fine wool being brought from Zetland; and indeed I once ſaw a lady in Leith knitting ſtockings of that wool, which were exceeding fine and pretty.

You will alſo remember the ſtory of the fine ſtockings made at Aberdeen from Highland wool for Mariſchal Keith, mentioned by your old excellent correſpondent *Agricola*, whoſe loſs we regret. I wiſh Mr Loch, from his numerous correſpondents, could find out where theſe fine wooled ſheep are to be got in the north country, which would ſuit the ſouthern ſtore-farms, and were he to order a parcel of them to be brought to Leith, I am certain they would be readily purchaſed; or he might give notice how they might be commiſſioned: they certainly would not have the fault of the Engliſh ſheep, and might thrive better in this country. The large kind do well enough in the Lowlands; but I find the moſt of them we have are ill ſhaped hairy animals; however, I hope they will be improven.—I lately had a preſent of a fine large ram of the Bakewell kind from a patriotic friend in the eaſt country, who, ſince the fine wooled ſheep were introduced, walks every day under the cover of his own fleece; he has had both coarſe and fine cloth made, which, in my opinion, is cheaper than any Engliſh cloth he could purchaſe. The people here think much of my ram, and have ſent ſome ewes to him: I hope he will improve the breed in this neighbourhood; even a muir ſtore-maſter is to make trial of mending his breed of ſheep with him.—A ſelect company of gentlemen farmers in this county gave a ball lately at Glaſgow out of their funds; it is ſuppoſed they could not properly be provided with Scots cloth for appearing there; but it is hoped they will make their appearance afterwards at their meetings in their own country manufacture, and alſo give other encouragement to it.

The incloſing with ditch and hedge was a great means of leſſening the quantity of ſheep kept in the low parts of our country, as many maſters cauſed their tenants put away their ſheep for hurting their young hedges; however, I find that hedges, when come up, and properly plaſhed, make a very good incloſure for keeping ſheep, and therefore hope to ſee more attention paid to that moſt uſeful and profitable animal. I am Mr Loch's and your moſt humble ſervant, C.

Clydeſdale, Nov. 1776.

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

THE YOUNG FARMER.
No. VI. [P. 300.]

WHILST the plough is going, a ſpadeſman cuts the ſods left in the middle of the furrow, lifts and lays them on the center of the ridges to cover the manure and middle row of ſeed, trampling or clapping down the ſame, and raiſing it a little higher than the ſides, ſo that rain may not lodge there; but, if the bottom of the furrows be hard or gravelly after the ſod is removed, he will take a turn up and down the furrow with the three feet porcupine to looſen as much earth as will anſwer his purpoſe, which, when thrown up to fill up all the chinks, finiſhes the work for this time.

His next buſineſs is to provide earth for the plants, when they begin to appear above the ſods; for that end he will drag the porcupine twice or thrice along each furrow, to looſen and open the ſoil, that it may be enriched with a genial warmth from the ſun by day, and natritive particles from the air by night; and the oftener this operation is performed, the greater benefit will accrue to the plants and planter. When the

infant plants make their appearance, then that earth is to be thrown upon them, and over all the ridges, to the depth of about two inches, but left looſe to imbibe the dews, &c. This done, the porcupine is again to perform its office in the furrows, to have more ſoil ready and impregnated, that, when the plants bloſſom, as they, like animals giving ſuck, have a larger demand, therefore require more nouriſhment at that time than before, but will have leſs if a freſh ſupply is not to be granted, becauſe they have already ſucked up the beſt part of their proviſions; therefore, at this critical juncture, they ſhall have two inches more of earth applied to their ſtems, which will enlarge their ſize, and the owner's profit.

As there are different kinds of this ſpecies, and like fruits ſome ripen ſooner than others, ſo the Wiſe potatoe is above a month earlier than any of the others, which is a great advantage, eſpecially to a beginning houſe-keeper: beſides it is the moſt prolific. Indeed it does not grow ſo large as the yellow or Munſter potatoe; but its other properties make an ample amends, which Mr Wiſe of Waterford in Ireland, from whom it takes its name, was ſo kind to make known to the world. Plants, like animals, will grow to a large ſize, and become very fruitful, if their ſituations and food be ſuitable to their palates and conſtitutions; therefore every young farmer, who can only, by compariſon, gueſs at the particular qualities of any untried ſoil, ought to employ a little of his ground, time and labour, in making experiments on different ſpecies of vegetables, as well as on different kinds of the ſame ſpecies. The latter I have done in the above field with four ridges, cloſe to one another, and equally manured: each ridge has the ſame weight of ſeed—ſhall be equally earthed and weeded, and, when dug, ſhall be as carefully gathered and weighed: Then I ſhall not only be enabled to make a juſt eſtimate of their different products, but, what is more eſſential, ſhall know which kind is fitteſt for the land and planter.—The different kinds are, The Wiſe potatoe; the yellow, a good breeder; the kidney potatoe, a good breeder alſo; and the black potatoe, remarkable for its large ſize and high flavour. The reſt of the field is planted with the Wiſe, and yellow, in Ireland called *the Munſter potatoe*.

As there is more to be done this ſpring than any following one, therefore double the number of labourers will be requiſite; the wind plough muſt be kept conſtantly going night and day when the wind ſerves; four men will be obliged to relieve one another like a ſailor's watch, and watch two at a time, being always to attend it. Whilſt ſome are buſied planting potatoes in the orchard, the hedgers, ditchers and ploughmen muſt be as buſy in fencing the fields on the right and left of the orchard; then the diviſor, with the gauge fitted, may be loaded and dragged croſs the field to divide the ſods, which muſt be built up in walls four or five feet high, like thoſe in the garden; the ſpaces betwixt the walls are then to be plowed up; or, if it be a hard bottom, to be looſened by the double porcupine, ſeveral turns of which will ſerve both for plowing and harrowing. The ground thus prepared muſt then, by the diviſor, be laid out in ridges and alleys four feet broad, and the ridges drilled with peaſe and beans mixed for the lower, oats and barley for the middle, and the upper part of the fields reſerved to be drilled in May with buck-wheat. This done, if the ſoil requires help, either aſhes or lime ſowed by hand over the whole, will, by attracting the acids and moiſture of the air, ſet the ſoil a-fermenting, and thereby promote vegetation. Whilſt this is the buſineſs of ſome, other labourers muſt be as diligent in fencing the meadows, that there may be ſome hay ſaved for the winter. Buck-wheat being the moſt prolific of any grain I know, and growing on a poor ſoil, will be very uſeful for pigs and poultry; and cattle will eat the ſtalks in caſe of neceſſity. One hundred buſhels from ſowing of one is not an uncommon produce. Thus there will be a ſmall winter ſtock of proviſions for man and beaſt, if the ſeaſon favours his crops.

Now the plough muſt reſt, and all hands be employed in building the farm-houſe and barn, till the harveſt calls them into the fields again. The crops this year will not detain them long; ſo that they muſt return and finiſh in the autumn what was begun in ſummer. One end of the barn muſt ſupply the place of a ſtable for the winter enſuing.

In Auguſt ſome of the Wiſe potatoes may be dug up for uſe, and that practice continued till the latter end of Septem-

ber, when the whole crop of the orchard muſt be dug before the froſts reach them. The ſmalleſt of each kind muſt be ſaved for ſeed, and kept ſeparate; theſe for the kitchen or market ſhould be ſpread on a warm kiln, and turned frequently to dry their ſkins, and prevent growing or rotting, then laid in ſome dry place for uſe. Now the orchard muſt be planted with fruit-trees ſuitable to the ſoil and taſte of the times, preferable to that of its owner. As wedlock and planting of trees are in one reſpect ſimilar, they generally laſt a man's life-time; and, as my young farmer either is, or ought now to be able to judge for himſelf for the future, therefore I ſhall not direct but adviſe. He muſt conſider his ſituation and neighbourhood before he makes a purchaſe of the trees, whether perry or cyder are not more eligible than table-fruit, which leads every idle boy into temptation to break a law and fence. If he chuſes the former, I adviſe him to plant the cacagee-apple on the riſing ground, and the choak-pear on the bottom of the orchard. Theſe two will, when come to bear, afford plenty of fruit; and the beſt cyder and perry may be made from them. Beſides, the pear-tree is a valuable weed; the pound pear may alſo have a place here, being one of the beſt for baking, but, like the others, when juſt pulled from the tree, no traveller will have the curioſity to taſte a ſecond time, nor to remove either of them from the place of their nativity; but, if table-fruit be his choice, on account of a near, ready, and good market, then the non-pareil apple on the riſing, and winter burgancy pear on the level and ſtiffer ground, I think will anſwer his purpoſe better than having great variety of fruit ripening at different times, and tempting pilferers to attack, of courſe obliging him to defend it by a man, dog and gun for ſeveral months night and day; whereas one month's vigilance for the above two fruits might ſuffice, as they ripen nearly within that time: Beſides, they may be gathered even before quite ripe, that they may keep the better and longer. Great care ought to be taken in gathering the fruit, that it falls not to the ground: If by chance any does, it ſhould be kept by itſelf, and firſt uſed, becauſe the ſide it fell on being bruiſed, will ſoon rot: therefore, inſtead of ſhaking the trees as uſual, the green dragon may be conſtantly uſed. That ſimple machine will graſp and pull off the fruit, whilſt its own gravity carries it down the long nich into the ſack. Ten or a dozen of theſe will be very neceſſary for a large orchard, that as many boys or girls may be employed at once for the greater diſpatch. The ripeſt fruit muſt be pulled firſt, and the unripe left to the laſt; all which may be finiſhed at three different gatherings with very little trouble; and the fruit by that care, eſpecially the non-pareils, will keep till the next year's crop claim its room, if equal pains has been taken to keep them in kiln-dried ſtraw, ſpread ſo as not to lie on one another, and once a month turned, bedded, and covered again with freſh ſtraw from the kiln: it ought to be cut ſmall: what ſerved before being dried, will do again.

[*To be continued.*]

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM much indebted to Mr Blackadder, and many other of your correſpondents, for the good opinion they are pleaſed to entertain of the hints which I from time to time have taken the liberty of throwing out, through the channel of your uſeful Magazine. I have often had occaſion to mention, that they were ſolely intended for the good of my country, and it gives me ſingular ſatisfaction to find that ſo many of your worthy correſpondents are convinced of the truth of it.

I promiſed, in my laſt, to anſwer fully your correſpondent Mr J. F. regarding the burning of heather. I am much obliged to that gentleman for his good opinion, as well as for his endeavours to ſet me right wherein he thinks I am miſtaken or miſinformed. I have all along been at pains to get the beſt information I could, concerning ſuch articles as did not ſo immediately fall under my own obſervation, in the more early part of my life. I have conſulted many people of ſkill concerning the practice of burning heather, and they have almoſt unanimouſly given their opinion againſt it. One gentleman, in particular, I will beg leave to mention, becauſe I believe he is amongſt the greateſt improvers either in Scotland or England. His experience has been extenſive, and he has ſhown uncommon ſkill and abilities in every branch of the farming buſineſs: So much,

indeed, are his qualifications in theſe reſpects acknowledged, that his example has been followed by all the gentlemen and farmers in the counties of Aberdeen, Mearns, and other places near the reſidence of the gentleman alluded to*. When I had the pleaſure, laſt ſummer, of being in his own houſe, and the converſation happening to turn on the burning of heather and whins, he ſaid, "David, could you prevail on the farmers to deſiſt from that practice, you would do more good to the breed of ſheep than any one thing you have yet pointed out." Supported by ſo reſpectable an opinion, I cannot help thinking myſelf ſufficiently juſtified in what I formerly wrote on the ſubject; nor do I think any thing thrown out by your correſpondent, Mr J.F. is of ſufficient weight to make me alter that opinion, eſpecially when I find I am ſupported in it by a good friend of mine, who ſubſcribes himſelf *A Practical Farmer*, in your laſt Magazine. That gentleman, indeed, has ſo intirely anticipated every thing I had to ſay on the ſubject, that I ſhould not have troubled you with this if I had not promiſed it, and muſt beg leave to refer Mr J. F. to that letter.

The Spaniards have long thought, that a little ſalt laid on ſtones, at certain diſtances, have been productive of ſalutary conſequences in the ſheep-walks; inſtinct prompts them when to take it. I know ſome who have tried that experiment in this country, and have obſerved good effects attending it; but as to this, and ſeveral other points of management, much muſt depend on the ſituation of the ſtore-farm. One thing, however, I muſt ſtill aver, that tarring ſheep with a heavy hand is againſt the intereſt of the farmer himſelf, and almoſt certain deſtruction to the poor ſheep. In expectation that ſome abler pen will occupy a ſubject of ſo great conſequence, I beg leave to return you, Mr Printer, and your numerous readers, my moſt hearty thanks for the favourable reception my letters have met with, and am, Yours, &c.

Edin. Dec. 2. D. LOCH.

ANECDOTES *of* THOMAS BRITTON, *the Muſical Small-coal Man. From Sir* J. HAWKINS's Hiſtory of Muſic.

THIS extraordinary perſon bound himſelf, and ſerved ſeven years to a ſmall-coal man in St John's ſtreet. After which his maſter gave him a ſum of money, and Tom went back to his native place, Higham-Ferrers, in Northamptonſhire. When he had ſpent his money he returned to London, and ſet up the ſmall-coal trade, notwithſtanding his maſter was ſtill living, and took a ſtable, which he turned into a houſe; of which more hereafter. Some time after, he became an excellent chymiſt, and, perhaps, performed ſuch things in that profeſſion as had never been done before, by the help of a moving elaboratory, that was contrived and built by himſelf, and much admired by the faculty. He was alſo famous for his ſkill in the theory and practice of muſic; and kept up for forty odd years, in his own little cell, a muſical club, which was nothing leſs than a concert, and merits our attention the more, as it was the firſt meeting of the kind, and the undoubted parent of ſome of the moſt celebrated concerts in London. Its origin commenced from Sir Roger l'Eſtrange; and this attachment of Sir Roger, and other ingenious gentlemen, aroſe from the profound regard that Britton had, in general, to all literature. The humility of his deportment procured him great reſpect; he was called, though ſo low in ſtation, *Mr* Britton; and men of the beſt wit, as well as ſome of the beſt quality, honoured his muſical ſociety with their company. When paſſing the ſtreets in his blue linen frock, and with his ſack of ſmall-coal on his back, he was frequently accoſted with, "There goes the ſmall-coal man, who is a lover of learning, a performer of muſic, and a companion for gentlemen."

Britton's houſe was next to the old Jeruſalem tavern, under the gateway (late pulled down and rebuilt). On the ground-floor was a repoſitory for ſmall-coal; over that was the concert room, which was very long and narrow; and had a cieling ſo low, that tall men could but juſt ſtand upright in it. The ſtairs to this room were on the outſide of the houſe, and could ſcarce be aſcended without crawling. The houſe itſelf was very old and low built, and, in every reſpect, ſo mean, as to be a fit habitation only for a very poor man. Notwithſtanding all, this manſion, deſpicable as it may ſeem, attracted to it as poſite an audience as ever the opera did. And a lady of the firſt rank in this kingdom, now living, one of the firſt beauties of her time, may yet remember, that in the

* *Mr Barclay of Urie.*

pleaſure which ſhe manifeſted at hearing Mr Britton's concert, ſhe ſeemed to have forgot the difficulty with which ſhe aſcended the ſteps that led to it.

At theſe concerts, Dr Pepuſch, and frequently Mr Handel, played the harpſichord; Mr Baniſter the firſt violin. Dubourg, then a child, played his firſt ſolo at Britton's concert, ſtanding upon a joint-ſtool, but ſo terribly awed at the ſight of ſo ſplendid an aſſembly that he was near falling to the ground.

It has been ſaid that Britton found inſtruments, and the ſubſcription to his concert was ten ſhillings a year, and that they had coffee at a penny a diſh. If ſo, Britton had departed from his original inſtitution; for at firſt no coffee was drank there, nor would he receive any gratuity from any of his gueſts; which is aſcertained by a very antient perſon now living, a frequent performer at his concert. As to his own real ſkill in muſic, it is not to be doubted; it is certain he could tune a harpſichord; and he frequently played the viol da gambo in his own concert.

Britton was in his perſon a ſhort, thick-ſet man, with a very honeſt, ingenuous countenance. There are two pictures of him extant, both painted by his friend Mr Wollaſton. It happened thus: Britton had been out one morning, and having nearly emptied his ſack in a ſhorter time than he expected, had a mind to ſee his friend Mr Wollaſton; but having always conſidered himſelf in two capacities, viz. as one who ſubſiſted by a very mean occupation, and as a companion for perſons in a ſtation of life above him, he could not, conſiſtent with this diſtinction, dreſſed as he then was, make a viſit; he therefore, in his way home, varied his uſual round, and paſſing through Warwick-lane, determined to cry ſmall-coal ſo loud near Mr Wollaſton's door, as to ſtand a chance to be invited in. Accordingly he had no ſooner turned into Warwick-court, and cried ſmall-coal in his uſual tone, than Mr Wollaſton, who had never heard him there before, flung up the ſaſh, and beckoned him in. Mr Wollaſton intimated a deſire to draw his picture, which he conſented to, and he was painted in his blue frock, and with his ſmall-coal meaſure in his hand.

This extraordinary man was alſo well ſkilled in antient books and manuſcripts, much eſteemed by the then collectors. While the earls of Oxford, Sunderland, Winchelſea, Pembroke, duke of Devonſhire, &c. who had the paſſion for collecting old books and manuſcripts, were aſſembled at Bateman's ſhop in Paternoſter-row, on Saturdays about twelve o'clock, Britton would arrive in his blue frock, and, pitching his ſack on Bateman's bulk, would go in and join them in converſation, which generally laſted an hour.

The ſingularity of his character induced various ſuſpicions. Some thought his muſical aſſembly a cover for ſeditious meetings, others for magical purpoſes. Britton himſelf was taken for an Atheiſt, a Preſbyterian, and a Jeſuit; but he was perfectly inoffenſive, and highly eſteemed by all who knew him.

The circumſtances of his death are not leſs remarkable than thoſe of his life. One Honeyman, a blackſmith, had become famous for the faculty of ſpeaking without opening his lips, by which art the voice ſeemed to proceed from ſome diſtant part of the houſe. The pranks played by this man were in print. Mr R——, a juſtice of peace in Clerkenwell, who played frequently at Britton's concert, was wicked enough to introduce Honeyman, unknown to Britton, for the ſole purpoſe of terrifying him; and he ſucceeded in it. Honeyman, without moving his lips, or ſeeming to ſpeak, announced, as from afar off, the death of poor Britton within a few hours; with an intimation, that the only way to avert his doom, was for him to fall on his knees, and ſay the Lord's prayer. Britton did as he was bid, went home, took to his bed, and in a few days died, leaving his friend, Mr R——, to enjoy the fruits of his mirth. He died in September 1714.

Britton's wife ſurvived her huſband. He left behind him little beſides his books, his collection of manuſcripts and printed muſic, and muſical inſtruments, which were ſold by auction after his death.

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

COPY LETTER *and* ADDRESS *by the Magiſtrates of* Aberdeen *to King* CHARLES *the Second: ſent us by a Correſpondent.*

Moſt gracious Soverane,

WHEN as the ſhip of the commonweal of theſe your majeſtie's three kingdoms for many years has been toſ-

ſed to and fro in the ſeas of malicious ambition; and being deprived of its lawful governor, and encountering with many blaſts of boiſterous Boreas, has been diſmantled of all its ornaments, deſtitute of the ſight of ſun or moon, or the aſpect of any benevolent ſtar, and, in no leſs hazard than the loſs of ſhip and goods, was brought to ane moſt unnatural poſture, to have the bottom above; and when ane ſkilful pilot, that generous and valiant captain, the lord general Monk, &c. whoſe renowne has filled both ſea and land, comeing from this your majeſtie's antient kingdome, accompanyed with the good wiſhes of all your majeſtie's loyal ſubjects, and with the full aſſurance of their faithful compliance in his honourable reſolutions; having come to the helm, and, like another Neptune, by his trident of pietie, prudence and courage, having ſettled the ſtorm and righted the veſſel, by diſpeling all clouds of oppoſition, by bringing the army to ane right underſtanding, and ſettleing the militia in the hands of the citizens of London, and thorow the whole nation in the hands of the moſt loyal amongſt the people, and procuring ane free parliament, has made, by theſe brave means, ane glorious entrie to your royal majeſtie, to take poſſeſſion of that which, by the laws of God, nature, and theſe nations, doth properlie belong to your majeſtie and your poſteritie: It is not wonder tho' all that are concerned, at the very firſt appearance of their Aurora, were ſo much refreſht in their ſpirits, that all places were filled with univerſal joys, with rejoiceing hearts, ſaluting the beams of their approaching ſun; and no queſtion now, when, by overruleing Providence, your majeſtie is ſafely returned, and become the zenith of all our horizons, and is now like ane gliſtering ſun ſituate among the midſt of theſe glorious lights, your majeſtie's faithful counſellors, the joys of all your majeſtie's dominions will be redoubled like als many ſun-floures depending upon your majeſtie's gracious influences. Wee your majeſtie's faithful ſubjects, and loyal ſervants of this citie, tho' little among the manie thouſands of your majeſtie's Iſrael, yet not the leaſt of the cities of your majeſtie's antient Juda, who were involved in the firſt difficulties of your majeſtie's royal father, and have run, in all the progreſs of theſe following miſeries, the riſk of the expence of our blood, and the ruine of our fortunes, and had the happineſs to be free of giveing aſſent to that ſo much blaſted condeſcendence at Newcaſtle in anno 1647, which, to ſpeake according to the judgment of charitie, was much perverted by the ſubtile and inſatiable enemie, who could not be ſatisfied till they were glutted with his ſacred blood, far contrarie the expectation of all good people, and who were honoured by your majeſtie, as the firſt incorporation in this kingdome, to enjoy your majeſtie's preſence, when, about ten years ago, your majeſtie was brought home to take poſſeſſion of this crown: Could not be ſilent, but are put forth with joyful hearts to acknowledge the good hand of the Lord our God in this his great work of mercie towards your majeſtie and all your people, that it hath pleaſed him, of his infinite goodneſs, after a ſecond exile, in the which your majeſtie was miraculouſly preſerved, or rather reſerved, for this preſent happineſs; and after the enduring of ſo manie difficulties at home and abroad, to return your majeſtie, with conſent of your people, *nemine contradicente*, ſafe in bodie, ſound in mind, in the leaſt not ſtartled from the truth, without aſſiſtance from any foreign potentates, your majeſtie's friends and allies, or the raiſing of any of your majeſtie's ſubjects, in peace and quietneſs to receive the crown deryved to your majeſtie by your many royal anceſtors. This is the Lord's work, and it is marvellous in our eyes: It is *digitus Dei*. When it was brought to paſs, we ſeemed as men that dreamed; *ſuperat captum*; and therefore we ſhall admire him in his goodneſs, and ſhall not dyve in the deepneſs of his counſels; for he walks in *profundis*, and his goodneſs reaches to the heavens. How much would this rejoice the ghoſt of that royal martyr, or rather murthered ſaint, your majeſtie's royal father, who, forgetting his own anguiſh and diſtreſs, by ane benign advyce, more minding the weal of theſe nations than his own lyfe, in his laſt words told them, that it would be their happineſs not to alter the government, nor prejudge the righteous heir; no queſtion, now when this his prediction has taken accompliſhment (εἰ τις παρα τοις νεκρους αἰσθησις*), he would, in an heavenly chorus, ſympathize with our inferior

* *If there be any thought or reflection among the dead.*

joys. Goe on, royal Sir, in the ſtrength of the Lord, to improve that high charge wherewith you are called, *Spartam quam nactus es*, or rather, *ad quam natus es, hanc exorna*. The Lord, by whom kings reign, indue your ſacred majeſtie from above with all graces of bodie and mind, with the ſpirit of wiſdom, government, and the fear of the Lord, that your majeſtie may dayly more and more increaſe in zeal towards him, and love towards your people; that your majeſtie may be ane bleſſed prince, and we ane happie people; and theſe nations being freed from the iron rod, under which, thir years bygone, they have groaned, may be ruled by your majeſtie with ane golden ſcepter in righteouſneſs and equitie; and that your majeſtie's people may have matter to make continual addreſſes to him who ſits in the higheſt throne, to perpetuate your majeſtie's throne, deryved to you by ane hundred and nyne royal anceſtors, in your majeſtie's perſon, and in the perſon of your poſteritie, while time ſhall be no more, which is, and ſhall be the earneſt prayers of,

SIR,

Your majeſtie's very loyal ſubjects, and humble ſervants, the Provoſt and Baillies of Aberdeen, ſubſcryveing for ourſelves, and in name of the counſill and haill community of the ſaid burgh. (So ſigned)

JAFFRAY, Provoſt.

M. Alexander, Baillie.
Gilbert Mollyſone, Baillie.
Patrick Moir, Baillie.
Gilbert Gray, Baillie.

Aberdene, the twelvt day of Junii, 1660.

(Directed thus on the back) *For our Soverane Lord the King's Majeſtie.*

Sealed with a kind of black wax, and round the ſeal theſe words: *S. Parvum Burgi de Aberdein.*

The original found in Drum's charter-cheſt.

A PROPOSAL *for effectually ſecuring* SHIPS *from being deſtroyed by Fire, founded upon Experiment, &c. by* ———

Jan. 2. 1776.

THE method here propoſed is in its nature extremely ſimple; and conſidering the great importance of the end in view, it may be thought remarkable, that the merits of ſo obvious and ſo promiſing an expedient have remained hitherto neglected. But few improvements are made to which the like obſervations may not be applied; and the excellence of many improvements depends often upon that character of ſimplicity which they are found to poſſeſs.

In caſes of fire at ſea, the criticalneſs of the ſituation is often heightened by that ſudden tumult, infatuation, and deſpair, which univerſally prevails in the ſhip. If any operations be conducted to avert the impending deſtruction, the aim is to ſubdue the flames where they rage with the greateſt violence. Though in ſo diſmal an extremity it is indeed natural to perſevere in making attempts where the danger threatens moſt, yet there are grounds for thinking that this method, if perſiſted in for too long a time, muſt in the end prove fatal.

It is well known that fire and flame cannot ſubſiſt without a quick and perpetual ſucceſſion of common air. For, after any portion of air has once been ſubſervient to the burning of bodies, it is immediately diſqualified for the like purpoſe, by being deprived of that principle upon which inflammation intirely depends. This fact is very familiar; and, in order in the preſent caſe to turn it to advantage, it ought to be recommended to the ſhip's company to betake themſelves to the deck, and as ſoon as poſſible to ſhut the hatches and other communications, that ſo the fire within may become its own deſtroyer.

One particular advantage of this method would be, that the greater progreſs the flames had made, the ſooner they would be extinguiſhed by the rapid conſumption of the confined air. And again, when in this calm and deliberate manner the fire has been ſo far got under command, the communications ſome hours after may be opened, ſo as to admit an application of water in the common way, which would be now both ſafe and effectual.

That fire ſhould be thus directed to prey upon itſelf, is a thing which will appear reaſonable to every one who has duly conſidered the nature of inflammation, and how completely this depends upon the acceſs of freſh air.

It will perhaps be objected, that the

conſtruction of many ſhips does not admit of that degree of coolneſs which is here required; but to this it may be anſwered, that any exact confinement of the air would by no means be neceſſary. This and other particulars have been made at leaſt extremely probable by ſome experiments made in a ſmall way, and contrived to be ſimilar to a ſhip on fire.

From ſome of theſe experiments it appears, that a very cloſe confinement not only almoſt inſtantly puts out a large volume of flame, but is attended with a very ſpeedy ſuffocation of every thing which was ignited within: And from others, that even when the confinement is far from being complete, the flame very quickly goes out, which is a thing of the laſt moment: and further it appears, that the heat and efficacy of the glowing embers can never, after due ſuffocation, reproduce flame, but ſerve only to occaſion ſmoke from the leſs ignited parts, until they turn languid and waſte into aſhes. From one of the experiments, the circulation of freſh air which was admitted, was much greater in proportion than ever can take place by means of any openings of a ſhip that cannot be eaſily commanded. For here the ſituation of an upper and under ſet of holes was ſo contrived as to favour an ingreſs of freſh air, and a diſcharge of burnt air, upon the common principles of venting.

It is not meant to determine the preciſe analogy betwixt any experiments made in this ſmall way, and the object to which they allude. But if, from what has been ſaid, it ſhall appear that the preſent ſcheme has a probability of ſucceſs, it might be worth while to have a ſet of trials made upon ſome old hulk, properly fitted with combuſtible matter, which would effectually decide its merits one way or other. Here it may be ſuggeſted, that ſuch a trial appears the more neceſſary, as it might be unavailing to recommend or enjoin an expedient of this kind for practice, before its infallibility had been demonſtrated by ſome very direct and formidable-like experiments.

Were theſe to ſucceed, a few ſimple rules of preſervation might be drawn from them, to be applied in the hour of danger, with the requiſite truſt and confidence, in order to ward off a cataſtrophe of all others as yet the moſt dreaded, as from its nature it is the moſt fatal.

On MEDICAL * EMPYRICKS.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

He that lives phyſically, muſt live miſerably.
CHENEY.

SIR,

ABOUT a month ago, a man of a decent and jolly appearance left at my houſe, with the ſervant, a paper which he deſired, with an air of very preſumptive aſſurance, might be preſerved clean, and returned to him, when he ſhould call for it again in a few days. This paper was informing the public that the bearer of it, whoſe name, as well as place of reſidence has, at preſent, eſcaped my memory, was in poſſeſſion of about half a ſcore of moſt valuable noſtrums, that were only to be had or commiſſioned from himſelf. When I perceived this piece of quackery, by which it appeared that ſeveral of the noſtrums were no leſs, forſooth! than panaceas, my indignation at the audacious impudence of the Charlatan, fell little ſhort of my aſtoniſhment at the eaſy credulity of the people of this iſland, who ſo eaſily become the dupes of ignorant empyricks, by not only laviſhing upon them their money, but, what is worſe, by putting their health and lives in their mercileſs power.

Upon this quack-ſalver's ſecond appearance for his impious paper, he ſeemed much diſpleaſed to be informed that it had caſually been miſſaid; nay, when he was farther told, that none of his medicines were needed, he loſt all patience, very rudely fell into a paſſion, and even created ſome noiſe and diſturbance at the door, when he was about to depart. It ſo happened, that I was from home myſelf at this juncture; otherwiſe I certainly would have taken meaſures for a caſtigation, due to the inſolent behaviour of this itinerant, beggarly, barefaced impoſtor.

I am no practiſer of phyſic myſelf, nor do I pretend to the ſmalleſt knowledge in

* *Medical* may perhaps be here deemed ſuperfluous by thoſe who are not informed, that the title of Quack is now no more confined to the medical tribe, than to any other profeſſion that obtains among us. In theſe days we read of philoſophical quacks, political quacks, clerical quacks, &c. &c.

the ſcience of healing; yet I am one of thoſe who are very cautious in truſting to the noſtrums and preſcriptions of quacks, and who believe that many of ſuch preſcriptions conſtitute the various and melancholy cauſes of much cruel malady, if not deſtruction among mankind, as well as of vaſt ſums of money being villainouſly conjured from the pockets of the weak and credulous. In the belief of this latter opinion, I am the more confirmed by an account I have read in the *Monthly Review*, of a book lately publiſhed in London, by its author Mr Spilſbury,—a name pretty familiar to the readers of our magazines and news-papers. This gentleman informs the community, that the proprietors of ſome of the moſt noted quack medicines, expend no leſs a ſum in advertiſements than 1500l. yearly. By this the public may form ſome idea what they have to pay, in order to reimburſe this annual ſum with *profit* to theſe proprietors.

I am confident, that was a travelling quack of any kind to viſit every civilized city in the world, in order to diſcover where the queen of *credulity* had erected her throne, he ſhould reſt ſatisfied that London was the favourite city. With juſtice might he exclaim, that there

The eaſy queen receiv'd my faint addreſs
With eager hope, and unſuſpicious faith.

There her *credulous* majeſty doubtleſs ſways without the controul of a parliament. In *her* court are neither *ins* nor *outs*, patriots nor penſioners, but all in one univerſal voice of accord and concord, from the peer down to the ſhoe-black, are ſeen profeſſing themſelves her moſt loving, moſt devoted, and moſt humble ſubjects and ſlaves.

And in no caſes does this phrenzy of credulity appear more conſpicuous, than in the implicit faith which is put in the pretended ſkill of quack doctors, and in the miſtaken efficacy of their medicines. Many inſtances might be adduced to prove the propriety of this aſſertion; but I ſhall content myſelf, and I hope my readers too, with only mentioning one, which has been given to the world in a pamphlet lately wrote by Dr *Lettſom*, an eminent phyſician in London. By this publication is detected one of the moſt ignorant and ſucceſsful medical impoſtors that ever had the impudence to practiſe in this, or any other country. The cheat is no other than the famous, or rather infamous German water-doctor, known in London by the name of *Myerſbach*, who, ſince the year 1773, at which time he commenced medicaſter, has there acquired a princely fortune, by preſcribing to his patients from inſpection into their urine alone. It is no uncommon thing, it ſeems, with this *Piſſ-kyker*, on viewing the urine of a horſe, to declare, that "the lady to whom it belongs be very bad,—her pains in labour be very great, and ſhe be always coughing." And, on inſpecting that of a ſow, to pronounce that "the gentleman has been among the ladies of the town."

It is indeed ſurpriſing, that impoſitions of this kind have hitherto been allowed to paſs uncenſured by the legiſlative authority of this, and our ſiſter-country: and it muſt afford a ſenſible pleaſure to every well-diſpoſed perſon to be informed by the above-mentioned Dr *Lettſom*, that this *Myerſbach*, the German conjuring doctor, is ſoon to make his appearance in a court of juſtice, when the whole of his impoſture will be minutely inveſtigated, and himſelf, it is to be hoped, made an example to this vile ſet of doctors, as well as to every one who

——*Empyrick-like applies,*
To each diſeaſe, unſafe chance remedies.
DRYDEN.

Edin. Nov. 29. W. S.

BON MOT *of the late* CHARLES TOWNSHEND.

DURING the great debates on general warrants, a great law-officer of the crown (the maſter of the rolls) having ſpoke in the firſt debate, poſtponed what he had to conclude with to an adjourned day. On that day, being dreſſed out in an *official big wig*, he got up with great pompoſity to deliver his final opinion; but when expectation was on the tiptoe for ſome time, the ſubject of his diſcourſe was "that turning the matter over and over in his bed that morning, in all poſſible ſhapes, and adducing many arguments from the circumſtance which *he could not then recollect*, he was ſtill of the ſame opinion he was on the laſt debate." Mr Townſhend, who had liſtened with great attention to him the whole time, upon this immediately got up, and obſerved he was very ſorry that the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſhould have the *misfortune of loſing in his wig* what he *found in his night-cap*.

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

On a young LADY's *recovering of a Violent Fever.*

WELCOME, dear J—Y! from the ſhade of death!
Where quiver'd late thy fainting—doubtful breath:
With eager joy we claſp thee in our arms!
A bleſſing nearly loſt acquires new charms.
Loſt to our hopes, but to our pray'rs reſtor'd,
Be Heav'n for life now twice its gift ador'd!
How ſad the ſcene! when weeping *friends* around,
Saw Death approach, and aim the fatal wound!
With gloomy pride, exulting, lift his dart,
High o'er the ſhield of interpoſing art;
Her ſhield, deſpairing, at his feet ſhe threw,
Reſign'd the lovely victim, and withdrew.
Now liquid fire enkindles ev'ry vein,
Now wild ideas revel in the brain;
They croud, they ruſh, break out in ſenſeleſs ſtrains,
And clouded Reaſon drops the ſlack'ning reins;
Parental tears in painful rivers flow,
With double warmth the ſoft affections glow;
The bleeding heart, with jarring paſſions rent,
Aſſents reluctant, and retracts th' aſſent,
With ardent vows invokes the Deity,
Yet, trembling, fears to croſs the high decree.
Again ſubmits, and with the Patriarch's faith,
Reſigns the blooming *ſacrifice* to death.
Ev'n angels, mov'd with wonder at the ſight,
Behold the pious ſtruggle with delight.
Heav'n interpos'd; th' Almighty *fiat* came,
Check'd the diſeaſe, and quench'd the threat'ning flame,
Bright Health return'd, on downy pinions borne,
And bade deſponding *friends* no longer mourn.
O J—Y! riſe! with pious ardor riſe!
Preſent thy heart an off'ring to the ſkies.
Be thy whole life one conſtant act of praiſe,
Heav'n doubly claims the remnant of thy days.
Indulge th' o'erflowings of a grate'ful mind,
And be thy tranſports by no bounds confin'd.
Fear no exceſs, to nobleſt heights aſpire,
'Till all around thee catch the ſacred fire.
Inſtruct us how to *live*, for thou can'ſt tell
That Wiſdom loves with pale Diſeaſe to dwell.
In wakeful, painful nights 'tis her's to teach
What deep diviues with fruitleſs labour preach.
'Tis then we ſee the real worth of things,
Look down with pity on impoſ'rith'd kings;
Of precious time compute th' intrinſic coſt,
A moment gain'd o'erpays an empire loſt.

Paiſley. J. W.

The LONG ISLAND PRISONERS. *An* IRREGULAR ODE.

WASHINGTON, admir'd by all,
(For he is brave and honeſt 'tis agreed)
Where was he when ſuch evil did befal
The riſing empire's ſons—who ruſh'd with ſpeed—
Ruſh'd from th' invaders—where did Lee command?
And where had hoary Putnam ta'en his ſtately ſtand?

See that indignant croud
Of captives brought along!
They look moſt ſtern at Howe, tho' juſtly proud,
And hum a warlike ſong.
Proud might Sir William truly be,
For generalſhip alone procur'd the victory.

Since ever war, deſtroyer fell! began
To harraſs and extinguiſh human kind,
Not one example in embattl'd plan,
Shall the moſt keen inquirer find,
Where troops, altho' like Lybian lions bold,
Stood, when their foes ſurrounded them, as direful ſnakes enfold.

Behold, with high majeſtic mein,
Three generals are ſeen!
Each like a Regulus appears,
Stretching his hopes of fame thro' years to roll on years;
The noble Stirling glowing with the fire
Which warm'd his great grandfather's ſire.
The gallant Sullivan of Ireland's antient race,
And fearleſs Udell, firm in danger's darkeſt place.

Boaſt not, boaſt not, mighty Howe!
For Candour beams upon thy brow.
Think where thy valiant brother's aſhes lie,
Thou know'ſt to conquer as he knew to die—
Yet little is the conqueſt thou haſt gain'd,
A ſtation never meant to be maintain'd.

Uncertain ſtill War's horrid meteors play,
Ours is the chance to-morrow, yours to-day,
On a ſure baſis Britiſh empire build,
Think not her youngeſt ſons will ever yield
To unconditional deſpotic ſway.
From Jerſey's cliffs to Maſſachuſett's Bay.
O let Conciliation be the plan,
And in remoteſt climes revere the dignity of man!

The HEADS; *Or, The* YEAR 1776.

YE wrong heads, and ſtrong heads, attend to my ſtrains,
Ye clear heads, and queer heads, and heads without brains,

Ye thick ſkulls, and quick ſkulls, and heads great and ſmall,
And ye heads that aſpire to be heads over all.
Derry down, &c.

Ye ladies—(I would not offend for the world)
Whoſe bright heads, and light heads, are feather'd and curl'd;
The mighty dimenſions dame Nature ſurpriſe,
To find ſhe'd ſo groſsly miſtaken the ſize.

And ye *petit maitres*, your heads I might ſpare,
Encumber'd with nothing—but powder and hair,
Who vainly diſgrace the true monkey race,
By tranſplanting the tail from its own native place.

Enough might be ſaid, durſt I venture my rhimes,
On crown'd heads, and round heads, of theſe modern times;
This ſlippery path let me cautiouſly tread—
The neck elſe may anſwer, perhaps, for the head.

The heads of the church, and the heads of the ſtate, (much to repeat;
Have taught much, and wrought much, too
On the back of corruption uplifted, 'tis ſaid,
Some rulers, alas! are too high by the head.

Ye ſchemers and dreamers of politic things,
Projecting the downfal of kingdoms and kings!
Can your wiſdom declare how this body are fed, (the head?
When the members rebel and wage war with

Expounders, confounders, and heads of the law,
I bring caſe in point, do not point out a flaw;
If reaſon is treaſon, what plea ſhall I plead?
To your chief I appeal—for your chief has a head.

On Britannia's boſom ſweet Liberty ſmil'd,
The parent grew ſtrong, while ſhe ſoſter'd the child;
Neglecting her offspring, a fever ſhe bred,
Which contracted her limbs, and diſtracted her head.

Ye learned ſtate doctors, your labours are vain,
Proceeding by bleeding to ſettle her brain;
Much leſs can your art the loſt members reſtore,
Amputation muſt follow—perhaps ſomething more.

Pale goddeſs of whim! when with cheeks lean or full,
Thy influence ſeizes an Engliſhman's ſkull,
He blunders, yet wonders his ſchemes ever fail,
Tho' often miſtaking the head for the tail.
Derry down, &c.

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

The JUDGMENT *of* PALLAS *and* BEAUTY.

LOST in a dream, beneath a verdant ſhade,
My wand'ring thoughts on Fancy's wings had ſtray'd;
Veil'd in a cloud, fair Pallas' form appear'd,
Expreſſive *Beauty* on her creſt was rear'd,
While at her feet three Cupids ſeem'd to ſmile,
Youth peep'd behind, the moments to beguile;
Majeſtic Greatneſs ſwell'd the gliſt'ring train,
In ſilver robes came *Innocence* ſerene,
Soft Harmony, *Contentment*,—ev'ry grace,
Their queen ſalute, while odours fill'd the place.
As thus I gaz'd with wonder and delight,
Near I approach'd to view th' enchanting ſight,
Gently I ſtept towards her ſplendid throne,
On which, with dignity, ſhe ſat alone;
Riſing, ſhe ſmil'd, while Beauty from her chair,
Deſcended on the lighter wings of air—
"'Tis there behold (ſhe ſaid) the queen of day,
'None elſe but S—y W—lw——d I'll obey."
R. L.

For the WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

EPITAPH *on the celebrated* NED SHUTER.

POOR Shutter! to reform the age,
Held up its mirror on the ſtage,
Obſerving Folly fled;
Contending Vice and Folly ſwore,
They ne'er engag'd a foe before
So ſtrong as honeſt Ned.

To mend the follies of the town,
Poor Edward quite forgot his *own*,
But theſe are gone and paſt;
Peace to his ſhade! for like a man,
He gave (betwixt the cup and can)
A moral to the *laſt*.
B— D—.

From a GREEK EPIGRAM.

"REVERE (ſays Venus to the tuneful tribe)
'The bliſsful goddeſs of the Cyprian plain;
'Or Cupid's arm ſhall ſhake the gleaming dart,
'Urge the fierce blow, and pierce th' apoſtate heart."
The Muſes thus reply: "Go, Mars abuſe;
'Nor threats nor Cupid e'er can touch a Muſe."

EPIGRAM. *Spoken extempore, on reading the Proclamation for a General* FAST.

WHAT needs a Proclamation for a Faſt?
If our law-givers were not in ſuch haſte,
The buſineſs to their hands might ſoon be done,
And they of cenſure might no hazard run;
Thro' the expence of armies and a fleet,
We quickly ſhall have nothing left to eat.

THE REVIEW.

An AUTHENTIC JOURNAL *of Occurrences which happened within the Circle of Major* Meigs's *Obſervations, in the Detachment commanded by Col. (now Gen.)* Benedictine Arnold, *conſiſting of two Battalions, which were detached from the Provincial Army at* Cambridge *againſt* Quebec. *By the* MAJOR.

The Field Officers' Names of the Battalions.
Col. Chriſtopher Green.
Col. Roger Enos.
Major Return Jonathan Meigs.
Major Timothy Bigelow.

SEPT. 9. 1775. I marched from Roxbury (where I had been ſtationed during the ſummer) to Cambridge.

10. 11. 12. At Cambridge preparing for our march.—13th, in the evening, marched to Myſtick—and the 14th, continued our march through the towns of Malden, Lypen, and Salem, and encamped at Danvers.

15. In the morning continued our march through the towns of Beverley and Wenham, and encamped at Royley.

16. In the morning we continued our march; and at 10, A. M. arrived at Newbury-port, and there encamped.

17. Being Sunday, attended divine ſervice at the rev. Mr Parſons' meeting at Newbury-port—dined at Mr Nathaniel Tracey's. Weather fine.

18. Repairing to embark, dined at Mr Dalton's. Wind E. fine.

19. Embarked our whole detachment, conſiſting of ten companies of muſketmen and three companies of rifle-men, amounting to 1100 men, on board ten tranſports—I went on board the ſloop Britannia. The fleet ſailed at ten A. M. came out of the harbour, and lay to till one o'clock P. M. when we received orders to ſail for the river Kenebec, fifty leagues from Newbury-port.

Received, with our ſailing orders, the following ſignals, *viz.*

1ſt ſignal, for *ſpeaking* with the whole fleet: Enſign at the main-top-maſt-head.

2d ſignal, for *chaſing* a ſail: Enſign at the fore-top-maſt-head.

3d ſignal, for *heaving to*: The lantern at the main top-maſt-head, and two guns if head on ſhore, and three if off ſhore.

4th ſignal, for *making ſail* in the night: The lantern at the main-top-maſt-head, and four guns—In the day, jack at the fore-top-maſt-head.

5th ſignal, for *diſperſing*, and every veſſel making the neareſt harbour: Enſign at the main-peak.

6th ſignal, for *boarding* any veſſel: A jack at the main-top maſt-head, and the whole fleet draw up in a line as near as poſſible.—The weather was fair, and very freſh, but I was very ſea ſick.

20. In the morning we made the mouth of Kenebec right a-head, which we ſoon entered. The mouth of the river was narrow. We were hailed from the ſhore by a number of men under arms, who were ſtationed there. They were anſwered, "we were continental troops, and that we wanted a pilot," whom they immediately ſent on board. The wind and tide favoured us as we proceeded up the river. Five miles from the mouth lies an iſland called *Pouſack*. Upon this were a meeting-houſe, and ſome very good dwelling-houſes. The river to this iſland is very unequal, and the ſhores generally rocky. Ten miles from the mouth are elegant buildings. At a place called *George-town*, twenty miles from the mouth, is a very large bay, called *Merry-meeting Bay*. Twenty-five miles from the mouth is *Swan-Iſland*; and a little above this iſland, oppoſite to Pownalborough, where is a block-houſe, we came to an anchor.——I cannot help remarking our diſpatch, that this day makes fourteen only ſince the orders were firſt given for building 200 batteaux, for collecting proviſions, and for levying 1100 men, and conducting them to this place *(Gardiner's Town)*.

21. All day at Gardiner's Town. Wind E. fine.

22. Embarked on board the batteaux,—proceeded up the river—and towards evening I put up at the houſe of Mr North, and was very agreeably entertained.

23. In the morning proceeded up the river about ſix miles to Port-Weſtern, where an unhappy incident fell out in the evening: A number of ſoldiers being in a private houſe, ſome words produced a quarrel, and Mr Connick being turned out, immediately diſcharged his gun into the houſe, and ſhot a man thro'

the body, of which he ſoon expired. Mr Connick was tried by a court-martial, and received ſentence of death, but denied the crime till he was brought to the place of execution, when he confeſſed himſelf *guilty*; but for ſome reaſons he was reprieved until the pleaſure of gen. Waſhington could be known.

24. At Fort-Weſtern, preparing for our march to Quebec. This fort ſtands on the eaſt-ſide of the river Kenebec, and conſiſts of two block-houſes, and a large houſe 100 feet long, which were incloſed with pickets. This houſe is the property of ——— Howard, Eſq; where we were exceedingly well entertained.

25. Some men embarked in batteaux, with orders to proceed with all expedition to the great carrying-place, and clear the road, while the other diviſions came up.

26. Col. Green embarked on board the batteaux three companies of muſket-men, with whom went major Bigelow, on their tour to Canada.

27. At three o'clock P. M. I embarked on board ſome batteaux with the third diviſion of the army, conſiſting of four companies of muſket-men, with forty-five days proviſions, and proceeded up the river, hoping for the protection of a kind Providence. We encamped in the evening four miles from Fort-Weſtern.

I had forgot to mention that the navigation for veſſels is good at Fort-Weſtern, which is thirty miles from the river's mouth; the water ſome part of the way rapid.

28. Proceeded up the river; the ſtream very rapid, and the bottom and ſhores rocky.

29. In the morning continued our route up the river: at eleven A. M. arrived at Fort-Halifax, which ſtands on a point of land between the river Kenebec and the river Sebaſtecook. This fort conſiſts of two large block-houſes, and a large barrack, which is incloſed in a picket fort. I tarried half an hour at the fort, then croſſed the river to a carrying-place, which is ninety-ſeven rods carriage, then proceeded up the river (which falls very rapidly over a rocky bottom) five miles, and encamped. The above falls are called *Taconick*.

30. Proceeded up the river nine miles, and encamped. The land we paſſed this day was generally very good. Col. Arnold joined at night, and encamped with us.

Oct. 1. Fine, wind E. Woods abound in theſe parts with butternut, beach, hemlock, white pine, red cedar, &c.

2. In the morning proceeded up the river—at ten o'clock arrived at Sehohegin-falls, where is a carrying-place of 250 paces, which lies acroſs a ſmall iſland in the river. Here I waited for my diviſion to come up, and encamped on the weſt-ſide the river, oppoſite the iſland with capt. Goodrick: Had much rain in the night; I turned out, put on my cloaths, and lay down again, and ſlept well till morning. Our courſe in general, from the mouth of the river to this place, has been from north to north-eaſt.

3. Proceeded up the river to Norridgewalk. On my way I called at a houſe, where I ſaw a child fourteen months old, which is the firſt white child born here. At ſeven o'clock in the evening, a little below Norridgewalk, my batteau filled with water going up the falls: I loſt my kettle, butter, and ſugar; a loſs not to be replaced here. At Norridgewalk is to be ſeen the veſtige of an Indian fort, chapel, and a prieſt's grave. There appear to have been ſome entrenchments on the covered way, through the bank of the river, for the conveniency of getting water.—This muſt have been a conſiderable feat of the natives, as there are large Indian fields cleared.—I here wrote to Mrs Meigs, &c.

4. I proceeded up the river about one mile, and croſſed the river at a carrying-place of one mile and a quarter. Here I came up with the ſecond diviſion, commanded by col. Green.

5. All day at the carrying-place: At evening moved one company up the river one mile, where they encamped, waiting for the other companies of my diviſion.

6. Still at the carrying-place, getting boats and proviſions. At four P. M. I proceeded up the river five miles, and encamped.

7. Continued our march up the river; and at twelve o'clock tarried at Carratunceaus carrying-place. Here the river is confined between two rocks, not more than forty rods wide, which lie in piles forty rods in length on each ſide the river. Theſe rocks are poliſhed in ſome places by the ſwift running of the water. The carrying-place is here 433 paces in length.

8. All day in the carrying place at Carratuneaus. Rainy, wind E. Capt. Darbern's company paſſed the carrying-place this day at three P. M.

9. Capt. Ward's company paſſed the carrying-place this day at twelve o'clock. At one P. M. I left the carrying-place, and proceeded up the river about four miles, and encamped. The ſtream for four miles very rapid, and in ſome places very ſhallow, being divided by a number of iſlands, which appear to be fine land. From this encampment ſome high mountains riſe to our view to the northward.

10. Proceeded up the river, which continues its courſe N. W. between two high mountains, and encamped at the great carrying place, which is twelve miles and a half a-croſs, including three ponds, which we are obliged to paſs.

11. I croſſed the great place as far as the third pond. There I had the pleaſure of diſcovering lieut. Steel and party, who had been ſent forwards on a reconnoitring command as far as Chaudiere pond. They diſcovered nothing with regard to the enemy. I returned back, and lodged with col. Green.

12. In the morning repaſſed the ſecond pond, and went to the river, and gave orders, which I received from col. Arnold, for building a block-houſe, and then returned and croſſed the firſt pond, and encamped this day at the great carrying-place with the fourth diviſion of the army, conſiſting of three companies of muſket-men.

13. Employed in carrying our boats and proviſions a croſs the firſt pond and the ſecond portage. I went myſelf a-croſs the third portage, and returned back by the eaſt-ſide of the ſecond portage, and encamped with col. Arnold. The wind ſo high, the boats could not croſs the third pond. About this time we killed four mooſe, which is excellent meat.

24. At eleven o'clock I repaſſed the firſt pond, to ſee capt. Darbern's and capt. Ward's companies over. Laſt night a tree blown down by the wind fell on one of our men, and bruiſed him in ſuch a manner that his life is deſpaired off. In the evening I returned back to the ſecond portage, and encamped with capt. Ward.

15. This morning orders were given that the allowance ſhould be three-fourths of a pound of pork, and three-fourths of flour *per* man *per diem*. At two o'clock I paſſed the third pond, and encamped in a cedar ſwamp. This pond is about nine miles in circumference, and ſurrounded with cedar timber. This laſt pond is much larger than the other two.

16. In the morning I ſet out with capt. Hanchet, to reconnoitre a very high mountain about ten miles from our encampment; but we were too late in the day, and returned towards evening without being able to aſcend the mountain.

17. In the morning I went to Dead-river, and took part of capt. Goodrick's company, and returned to the third pond, where I met with capt. Ward's company. At evening returned to Dead-river; marched one mile up, and encamped with capt. Hanchet.

18. In the morning ordered three men to kill two oxen (which we had driven with great difficulty to this place) and to bring five quarters to the detachment, and to leave three quarters under a guard for col. Enos's diviſion. Then I proceeded up the river with my diviſion with the greateſt expedition to Chaudiere, in order there to make up our cartridges, and wait for the rear diviſion, and to furniſh a number of pioneers, under Mr Ayres to clear the carrying place.

19. Col. Arnold joined us, and col. Green's diviſion. The land we paſſed this day was very fine, thinly timbered, and moſtly covered with high graſs.

20. Proceeded up the river, paſſed ſeveral falls, and one portage only three rods acroſs, and encamped at evening; rainy, W. E. all day.

21. In the morning proceeded up the river about three miles to a carrying-place thirty-five perches acroſs; then continued our route up the river about two miles to a portage thirty perches a-croſs, where we encamped.

22. Continued our route up the river about three miles: in our way we paſſed two portages, or carrying-places, each ſeventy-four perches. Our courſe this day is only three miles, owing to the extraordinary riſe of the river. The laſt night in ſome parts of the river the water roſe eight feet perpendicular, and in many places overflowed its banks and filled the country with water, which made it very difficult for our men on ſhore to march.

[*To be continued.*]

HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

NOV. 28.—*to* DEC. 5.

RUSSIA.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 25.

"WE learn from Ochotzk, by letters dated July 18. the following particulars: "That the ſhip St Paul, belonging to a company of Ruſſian merchants, had entered the above port, which was arrived from the iſlands of Amnak, Umnak, and Unalaſtchka, ſituate in the Northern Archipelago, diſcovered by ſome mariners of this nation: That the ſaid ſhips left thoſe iſlands the firſt of June, having on board a merchant, named Solowiew, for an interpreter. The cargo of the ſhip conſiſted of the tributes levied for the crown, and merchandize, ſuch as beaver ſkins of black and red foxes, which are valued to the price fixed here, at above one hundred and fifteeen thouſand roubles.

"There are alſo arrived from the ſaid iſlands ſome of the natives, viz. five men and two women; one of which, from appearance, ſhould be of diſtinguiſhed birth. Her face is marked with ſtrange figures, imprinted on the ſkin by the punctures of a ſharp needle. She has a ring pendant at her noſe, and from her lower lip are ſuſpended little bones of the fiſh Narwal, ſhaped like teeth. The face of the other female is marked in like manner, with a ring in her noſe. The only motive that engaged the above perſons to undertake ſo perilous a voyage, was to have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing her imperial majeſty, our moſt gracious ſovereign."

HOLLAND.

Hague, Nov. 13. "The merchants of the principal towns of this republic, intereſted in the fate of ſome veſſels, taken a ſhort time ſince by the Engliſh, under pretence of infringing the orders of the States, have preſented a petition to the States-general, in which they claim the ſupport of their high mightineſſes againſt the court of London. They pretend that the veſſels ſeized, whether on their paſſage from Rotterdam to St Euſtatia, or in coming from St Croix to Amſterdam, could not, on account of the nature and country of the proprietors, which has been ſufficiently proved, belong to the commerce of any other nation."

Rotterdam, Nov. 21. "Little did I expect to give you an account of a day and a night, ſtill more fatal perhaps in general than the 14th of November laſt year. Yeſterday morning the wind blew freſh at S. W. which continued till after dinner. We did not then apprehend any extraordinary tide; but towards evening, the wind ſhifted to the N. W. with violent ſqualls, yet not to be compared with thoſe of laſt year. You will judge what people muſt have ſuffered here, and in other parts of this country, when you are informed, that the water roſe higher than in the aforeſaid ſtorm twelve months ago. At twelve at night, the ſea came ruſhing in like a torrent. About that hour it ſhould have turned, but it continued to flow for three hours after. The damage on different commodities muſt be very great indeed."

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 18. "The rumours of war, occaſioned by the armament at Breſt, ſeem rather deſtitute of foundation, if it be true, as we are aſſured here by letters from London, that the Britiſh court has declared to that of Liſbon, that if Portugal does not give ſatisfaction to the king of Spain for the hoſtilities committed in Brazil, no ſuccours were to be expected from England. They add, that the court of London has charged its miniſters in France and Spain to impart to their moſt Chriſtian and Catholic majeſties this declaration, dictated by a love for peace."

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 26. "Vaſt numbers of tents are making at Barcelona, which are to be ſent to Valladolid in Old Caſtile, with a conſiderable train of artillery. Magazines are to be formed from Zamora to Ciudad Rodrigo and Alcantara. Recruiting likewiſe goes on with ſpirit. All the regiments are to be compleated, and the militia embodied, which looks as if we were on the eve of a war.—Lieut. gen. Don Lewis de Cordova is expected at Carthagena, with ſome men of war from Cadiz and Ferrol, which, with thoſe fitting out at Carthagena, will form

a ſquadron of 15 or 16 ſhips of the line."

Gibraltar, Oct. 28. "There are no leſs than three Dutch frigates lying here under command of an admiral of that nation, and intended to cruize againſt the emperor of Mrrocco's ſubjects, and protect the Dutch trade. The treaty goes on at this place between the Morocco commiſſary and the Dutch conſul; but as the Dutch don't like to be hurried in any affairs, I am apt to think it will take ſix months longer before matters will be ſettled, and then the Dutch will come at laſt to the emperor's price, for he ſeems reſolved to have it.—In the mean time, the Dutch are ſpending more money, in fitting out cruizers and convoys, than would have paid for ten years.

"A veſſel from Corke and Cadiz put in here, who gives us a ſad account of the captures made by the American privateers, off the coaſt of Portugal; we have heard nothing here lately of any privateers making their appearance on our coaſts; perhaps they may have got ſcent of the admiral having ſent out two frigates to cruize for them. We live here quite retired, and feel none of thoſe convulſions which ſhake the mother-country, occaſioned by the undutiful behaviour of her children, the coloniſts. The Hanoverians ſeem very well ſatisfied with their ſituations, and will ſave little fortunes out of their pay, before they go back to their own country, as thoſe who have any trades work at them, and the reſt conſtantly employ themſelves in fiſhing, &c. and they are allowed proviſions; ſo that they will be rich men when they get home."

WEST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from St Euſtatia, received by the Dutch mail.

"On Monday laſt an Engliſh frigate of ſixteen guns, being at anchor at St Pierre in Martinico, ſpy'd an American privateer out at ſea, which ſhe immediately gave chace to, and coming up with engaged for more than an hour, but receiving great damage between wind and water, ſoon after returned to the ſame port. The privateer alſo came in, and both anchored under the guns of the fort. The Engliſh captain directly ſent to the governor to demand the privateer to be delivered up to him. The governor ſent for anſwer, that he was ſurpriſed at the inſolence of his demand, and adviſed him at the ſame time, to be very cautious in his conduct towards her, for that on the leaſt inſult being offered, he would immediately ſink the frigate. The captain replied, that if the governor perſiſted in his refuſal, he would look upon it as a declaration of war. The governor told him he might look upon it as he pleaſed."

AMERICA.

New-York, Oct. 10. "Four thouſand of the king's troops are gone over to Long Iſland, to prevent the provincials from carrying off the cattle at the eaſt end of that iſland, which it ſeems was their intention; and an embarkation for ſome place is now under conſideration, ſome previous orders having been given for that purpoſe. The general has been meditating ſome ſtroke againſt the provincials; 'tis thought he means to divide the army, and make two ſeveral attacks at the ſame time on them, in order to diſpoſſeſs them. Our advanced poſts on the Jerſey ſide are within hearing of thoſe of the provincials; for they very often abuſe one another, though no action has happened. The provincials no longer talk that Providence is on their ſide ſince our late victory; before that, they uſed to preach up how much Heaven intereſted itſelf in their favour; at preſent they don't appear to be any great favourites of Providence, for they are very ſickly, having the camp ſickneſs, which is as contagious as the ſmall-pox, and numbers of them are down with it, while our men are very healthy, and want nothing. The fire of the city did not reach the ſhipping, which was very lucky, no damage having been done by it on the water; the people of this city, who left it on our approach, are moſt of them returned, and ſeem happy under the general's government. A report has been ſpread here, that the Quakers of Philadelphia have ſent to gen. Howe for protection; the cauſe of complaint is, that the congreſs have ſhut up their ſhops, as they refuſe to take the paper money, and have forbid them to diſpoſe of them to any perſons whatſoever on pain of puniſhment."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.—*to* 30.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nov. 25. The houſe heard counſel in a cauſe brought by appeal from the admiralty court and the court of ſeſſion of Scotland, wherein Alexander Elliot and others, merchants in Glaſgow, were appellants; William Wilſon and Co. of the ſame place, reſpondents. The cauſe tried was the merit of three actions brought by the reſpondents to recover certain ſums underwritten by the appellants, as inſurers on the ſhip Kingſton, which was loſt off Holy Iſland. The ſhip not proceeding in her voyage to one of the ports mentioned in the policy, but ſtopping at another not named in the policy, to take in goods not ſpecified as part of the cargo inſured, the appellants defended the actions, and conceived themſelves diſcharged from the demands made on them. The admiralty-court and the court of ſeſſion, pronounced ſentence againſt the inſurers, who conceiving themſelves aggrieved, appealed to the houſe of lords, and their lordſhips reverſed the decrees of the Scots tribunals.

Their lordſhips received a petition from Mr Borthwick, claiming a peerage of Scotland; which being read on a motion of a noble lord, it was rejected, and an order made, that he do not preſume to take the title, or aſſume the privileges, till he has made out his claim to the ſatisfaction of the houſe.

Nov. 28. A motion being made for reading a ſecond time the bill for extending the term in a patent granted to Mr Hartley for the better ſecuring buildings againſt fire, lord Marchmont got up and obſerved to the houſe, that upon inſpecting the bill, he found it of more conſequence than what had been reported, and he therefore ſhould move to have it committed for a diſtant day; and one reaſon he thought was ſufficient for their lordſhips to agree with him, which was, that by the word *ſtops* mentioned in the bill, he underſtood the improvement of Mr Hartley's invention was to be introduced among the dock-yards, which of courſe would be a heavy tax on the navy, and he therefore thought the utility, or non utility ſhould be acquired into by an examination of proper officers, which he imagined were the commiſſioners of the navy: he then moved, that the bill be committed for this day ſe'ennight after the receſs at Chriſtmas, that all the lords who have been preſent at this ſeſſion be of that committee, and that ſome of the commiſſioners of the navy might attend. —The lord chancellor afterwards ſaid a few words by way of explaining the manner of patents paſſing the great ſeal, which were generally of courſe after a report from the attorney-general, to whom all patents for inventions were firſt referred. The bill was afterwards committed for the above-mentioned day, and the order made for the commiſſioners to attend.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 27. As ſoon as the houſe was made, the ſpeaker left the chair, and the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply; after ſome time ſpent therein, Sir Charles Whitworth acquainted the houſe, that the committee had come to one reſolution, which he would report when the houſe ſhould be pleaſed to receive the ſame. Ordered that their report be received on Monday morning next. The reſolution is as follows:

"Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the ſum of one million be granted to his majeſty towards diſcharging exchequer bills made out and iſſued purſuant to an act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament."

The bill for granting an excluſive privilege, conformable to the tenor of his royal patent, for the manufacturing and ſale of iron plates for the prevention of fire, was read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the lords for their concurrence.

The houſe waited a little time till lord North appeared; upon which the ſpeaker ſaid, "Well, my lord, to what day are we to adjourn?"—"Don't you ſit (replied lord North) to-morrow?"—"There's nothing to do," returned the ſpeaker. Upon which, ſaid Sir Grey Cooper, the report of the committee of ſupply muſt be brought up.—"That will be as well on any other day," replied the ſpeaker.—Upon which it was agreed to adjourn till Monday next, when the only buſineſs to be done is to receive the report of the committee of ſupply, and then to adjourn till the 31ſt of January.

A letter from Naples, dated Oct. 10. says, "The affair of the Free-masons is likely to be very serious in its consequences. They have gone through a long series of examinations, and are kept close confined in the *chateau de l'œuf*. The very solicitations made use of by their friends, in behalf of the prisoners, only aggravate the ill-usage shewed them. The apology, written in favour of that society, has been burnt publicly by the hangman, as replete with calumnies, and tending to lessen the legislative power of any well regulated government. The prisoners' case seems desperate, and there are but little hopes of either pardon or clemency."

A correspondent, on whose authority we can rely (says one of the morning papers), informs us, that a messenger arrived yesterday from Paris, and brings the important news of a total change in the Spanish ministry; the marquis de Grimaldi and the marquis Tanucci being both dismissed from their employments: this event (continues the same paper) is as fortunate for the tranquillity of Europe, as the dismission of the duke de Choiseuil some years since.—Choiseuil was endeavouring to kindle a general war at that time; and Grimaldi (who is the friend and imitator of Choiseuil) has lately been acting the same part: happily for the repose of mankind, the bloody design is frustrated; and his Catholic majesty has made choice of a set of ministers of more humane and more pacific dispositions: this change in the Spanish ministry is said to be chiefly owing to the king of France, whose amiable and truly Christian disposition, induced him first to offer himself as a mediator between the contending powers, and afterwards to advise the Spanish monarch to dismiss those servants, who were on the point of plunging four kingdoms into all the horrors of war.

A letter from Brest, dated Nov. 15. says, "Orders were received yesteday for the Tiger man of war, of 50 guns, fitting out at this port, and nearly ready for sea, to be immediately unrigged and laid up, and her crew discharged; several ships at Toulon and Rochfort have received the like orders."

A letter from Fountainbleau, dated Nov. 14. says, "Amidst the hurry of dissipation, the topic of politics is almost neglected. Perhaps the very institution of horse-racing may have been projected for the purpose of diverting the attention of the people from subjects of a political nature. Previous to the commencement of the diversions of the turf, the universal cry was for war. That cry is now abated a little. Your successes in America have weighed considerably with thinking people: not but I still give it as my opinion, that a rupture with England is ultimately inevitable. France never will permit so prodigious an aggrandizement of power as must accrue to Great Britain from the conquest of America. Your ministers have been indefatigable to continue peace: The queen of France receives every mark of adulation from lord Stormont, and the Englishmen in his suite; yet her partiality for Choiseul is not to be eradicated; and that partiality will, sooner or later, undo all that the machinations of English politics can effect."

Letters from Leghorn mention, that, in many of the Italian ports, the Americans trade openly, and are protected by the several states, with whom they appear to have settled some valuable connections.

We have it from very respectable authority, that Mr Silas Deane has actually 30,000 l. at his discretion, for the purpose of inlisting seamen of all nations, to serve in the fleets of the united colonies. He has also entered into a contract (which he had ample powers to do) to furnish France with all their tobacco, rice, and indigo; and that the French are to send out a fleet to convoy these goods to their market. In return France supplies them with cloathing and provisions.

A letter from Lisbon, dated Nov. 15. says, "Notwithstanding three English frigates are cruising on our coast, a new American privateer, of eight guns and 72 men, has taken, within these two days, off Cape la Roque, an English ship from London, bound to this port, laden with rice and flour. This capture has raised the price of insurance to twelve *per cent.*"

The last letters from Lisbon mention, that a provincial privateer, of 14 guns besides swivels, and 160 men, is taken and carried into that port. She had taken two West-Indiamen laden with sugar, but these letters do not mention their names.

They write from Lisbon, that two

American privateers, of 26 guns each, had taken off the mouth of the Tagus a Portugueſe man of war of 50 guns, and carried her off.—The letter adds, that the Portugueſe made a weak reſiſtance, having engaged the privateer not more than one glaſs; and it is ſaid the captain, if ever he arrives in Portugal, will be tried by a court-martial, and ſhot for his cowardice.

Advice was received early yeſterday morning, from admiral Gayton, that a Brunſwick armed tender, belonging to the Antelope man of war, had been detained in the Havannah, off where ſhe was ſtationed to cruize, and her crew thrown into priſon.

Advice is received from St Kitt's, that his majeſty's armed ſnow the Raven, of 14 carriage-guns and 16 ſwivels, had carried into that port an American ſhip, about 320 tons burden, mounting twelve pieces of cannon. She was bound for Philadelphia, and had on board ſeveral German officers, who were going to ſerve in the rebel army.

Extract of a letter from a midſhipman, on board of his majeſty's frigate the Emerald, dated New-York, Sept. 30.

"The 27th inſt. about 11 o'clock, P. M. the Induſtry, an American privateer of 26 guns, appearing off this harbour, our ſhip ſlipped her cables and put to ſea, and about nine A. M. came up with her and brought her to action, and in leſs than three glaſſes ſhe ſtruck to us. We have brought her ſafe into this harbour, with the loſs only of three men, and 14 wounded. The Induſtry had 13 ſeamen killed, and 29 wounded."

The Quebec Gazette of the 10th of October has the following intelligence: Yeſterday arrived here major Clark, from the back ſettlements, where he has been near three months. His errand has been very ſucceſsful. He has opened the eyes of the Indians, who are with amazing rapidity coming from all quarters to join the king's army, in defence of this country. Between two and three thouſand volunteers, ſome of them young gentlemen of fortune, have joined the king's troops.

Lieut. Dacres's account of the ſituation of the army under gen. Carleton, is, that Crown Point was utterly deſtroyed by the Americans, and Ticonderoga was ſo ſtrongly fortified, that if the froſt ſet in before it ſurrendered, it would be impoſſible to take it; in which caſe the army would be obliged to encamp for winter-quarters, on the ſcite of Crown Point, erecting huts and houſes for that purpoſe.

Among the papers taken by gen. Carleton at the battle of Lake Champlain, was the copy of a very long letter from Arnold to the congreſs, with an anſwer. It entered into a particular explanation of the nature and importance of the war on that part of the continent, earneſtly requeſting reinforcements; and aſſuring that aſſembly, that if gen. Carleton was able to make himſelf maſter of Ticonderoga, they would find him an enemy more formidable from his ſituation than even gen. Howe himſelf. He ſtated the neceſſity of 20,000 men being ſent thither immediately; that irregulars, or militia, would anſwer the ſame purpoſe. The congreſs, in their anſwer, informed him, that they were utterly unable to comply with his requeſt, queſtioning the neceſſity of it. Theſe papers gen. Carleton incloſed with others to lord George Germaine.

Several letters have been received, in the courſe of the laſt week, from Canada and New-York: One of theſe contains an article ſomewhat ſingular, viz. "That a woman, wife to a ſoldier of the 47th regiment, had, near to Chamblee, actually taken five provincial priſoners, who had ſeven firelocks in their cuſtody; for which heroic deed, this hardy Amazon had a ſhilling *per diem*, with a ſoldier's allowance, ſettled upon her by gen. Burgoyne."

Another letter from New-York mentions, that ſerjeant Ramſay's wife, belonging to the artillery, had brought two provincial priſoners to gen. Howe, and was ſuitably rewarded for her gallant behaviour.

A letter from the Cove of Corke, dated Nov. 14. ſays, "The prince of Wales of Dartmouth, Henry Fourneaux, arrived here this evening, and informs me, that he ſailed from Sandy Hook the 10th of October. The day before he ſailed, he heard a continued fire of great guns, &c. from ſun-riſe to eleven in the forenoon. He left Sandy Hook under convoy of the Flora frigate, who was to convey about twenty tranſports to take in coals at Louiſbourg for the uſe of the troops at New-York. Vegetables of all kinds are very plenty, and freſh beef ſold at 3d. *per* pound. He alſo ſays that every thing was ready for the attack on King's-bridge before he ſailed."

A letter from Corke, of Nov. 11. ſays, "By a letter which arrived here from Bourdeaux yeſterday, we are informed, that that port ſwarmed with American privateers, who were publicly unloading their cargoes, for which they took in return ammunition; the people of France uſed them kindly, and generally ſpoke highly in their favour. One ſhip, the crew whereof were all Engliſh, except the captain, dreading they might deſert the veſſel, applied to the governor, who immediately ordered them all into confinement, till the veſſel was ready to ſail. We are farther informed, that the greateſt warlike preparations were carrying on at the different ſea-ports, and war the general topic of converſation."

The French king has publicly declared, in the preſence of his whole court, and that very lately, that he totally diſapproved of the conduct of the Britiſh provincials in North America; and would not throw ſuch an odium on his own crown, as to encourage their republican independency, in violation of the good faith ſubſiſting between him and his brother monarch of Great Britain.

A letter from Dartmouth, dated Nov. 22. "We have juſt received the following intelligence from on board the Betty, who is arrived off this place from Newfoundland: That the Triton, capt. Hookey; the Lyon, Harvey; the Flora, capt. Whitburn, belonging to this place, and the Penguin, capt. Ruſſel, belonging to Tynmouth, who all ſailed from Newfoundland bound to Spain, with fiſh, the 26th of October, under convoy of the Fox frigate of war; and on the 14th of November, having parted with the above frigate, were all taken by an American privateer of 16 guns, and 190 men, called the Sturdy Beggar, in lat. 43. 44. N. and long. 13. 1-4. W. The captains and crews of the above ſhips are come over in the Betty, from whom we received this account."

The Providence privateer, of 12 guns, belonging to Boſton, is taken, after a warm engagement off Cape Cod, by the Succeſs, Brown, and Mary and Ann, Collins, two armed tranſports, and carried into New-York.

The Aurora, M'Grigor, from St Vincent's for Glaſgow, is taken and carried into Providence.

The Thetis, May, from Jamaica to London, was taken the 22d of Sept. in lat. 35. 20. long. 63. by the Montgomery privateeer, of 12 guns, and 100 men, belonging to Philadelphia, who left capt. May, one paſſenger, and the cook, on board. Two of the fleet were in ſight, to whom the privateer gave chace, but loſt them in the night.

The Succeſs, capt. Harriman, who is arrived at Plymouth from Halifax, brings an account, that ſeveral miſſing ſhips were arrived there; and alſo two ſhips from the Weſt-Indies, with cargoes of rum and ſugar, which would be of great ſervice to his majeſty's troops the enſuing winter.

Yeſterday a gentleman belonging to the navy arrived at the admiralty-office, from Plymouth, with diſpatches, which are ſaid to be from lord Howe, and of great importance.

A report was very prevalent this morning at the weſt end of the town, that an engagement had happened off the New-England coaſt between a ſquadron of his majeſty's frigates, &c. under the command of Sir Peter Parker, and the fleet under the rebel commander, Hopkins, in which the king's arms are ſaid to have been eminently victorious.

This morning the Stag armed ſhip, capt. Saunders, that arrived with the expreſs to government from gen. Carleton from Quebec, arrived at her moorings in the river, and landed ſeveral wounded ſoldiers that ſhe brought over.

Lieut. Dacres, who came home expreſs from gen. Carleton, and is promoted to the rank of maſter and commander, is but twenty-three years of age.

Capt. Pringle, who commanded the naval force on the Lake in the late action, is promoted to the rank of poſt captain.

It is very confidently aſſerted, that gen. Burgoyne is on his paſſage to England, he being very much diſguſted with the behaviour of a commander in chief.

Yeſterday major Fraſer was preſented to his majeſty, as were ſeveral other officers, who had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand on account of their late promotions.

Yeſterday —— Eden, Eſq; took leave of his majeſty at St James's, and will ſet out in a few days on his ambaſſadorſhip to Ratiſbon, in the room of Hugh Elliot, Eſq; who is appointed ambaſſador to the court of Ruſſia.

Yeſterday William Hey, Eſq; had the

honour to kiſs the king's hand, on being appointed a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms. Mr Hey was lately chief juſtice at Quebec.

On the motion on Monday in the lower aſſembly for upwards of 400,000l. for extraordinary buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majeſty's ſhips, beyond what was included in the ordinary grants, it was obſerved, that this was owing to the great exertions which it was found neceſſary to make upon account of the American war. That, upon this account, ſixteen frigates were building by contract in the merchants' yards, a ſtep found neceſſary at this juncture, when the American ſervice took ſo large a portion of all the frigates of the royal navy. That no money could be better applied; for the critical circumſtance of the neceſſity of having ſuch a number beyond the Atlantic, could not poſſibly exiſt without an *extra* expence reſulting from it.

There never was a monarch who paid more attention to buſineſs than the preſent king of England. He has ſtated hours every day for ſeeing the different miniſters of each department, and ſpares no pains to acquire a perfect knowledge of their manœuvres, ſo that there is no office of ſtate but his majeſty has a competent knowledge of the buſineſs of it.

Notwithſtanding the Americans boaſt ſo much of the profits accruing to the mother-country from their trade, it appears inconteſtibly, by the cuſtom-houſe books, that we exported more to Holland and Germany, from the year 1763 to the year 1772, by 20,234,203 l. 7 s. 7 d. than we ſent in the ſame ſpace of time to all the diſaffected colonies.

We are informed, that the reſtitution of the tranſport with troops, which has been taken by an American privateer, and carried into Spain, has been formally demanded by our miniſter at that court, and abſolutely refuſed.

The cauſe between the perſon known by the name of the *Chevalier d'Eon*, and M. de Morande, came on before lord Mansfield on Thurſday laſt. The complaint was by motion for a rule of court, compelling Monſ. de Morande to ſhew cauſe why an information ſhould not be filed againſt him, for a ſuppoſed libel, ſubſcribed with his name, and printed in the Public Ledger.—On the part of M. de Morande, it was proved, that the principal aſſertions contained in his letter were abſolute facts. The ſex of d'Eon was clearly evinced by an inſtrument in *her* own hand-writing, wherein *ſhe* deſcribes *herſelf* of the *feminine gender*. This inſtrument was annexed to the affivit of M. de Morande. As far, therefore, as the written confeſſion of mademoiſelle d'Eon *herſelf* may be deemed concluſive evidence, we are juſtified in pronouncing her to be a *woman*. The inſtrument is lodged in the crown-office: the hand-writing is proved on oath.—There were other matters relative to the concern *madamoiſelle* d'Eon was ſuppoſed to have had in the policies opened on her ſex, which were agitated in the court. The cauſe ſhewn by M. de Morande was deemed by the court ſo ſufficient to exculpate that gentleman and the printer from the charge alledged againſt them by *mademoiſelle* d'Eon, that lord Manſfield diſcharged the rules againſt both.

A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 20. ſays, "We are aſſured, that the chevalier D'Eon, who has been ſo much the ſubject of converſation ſince his reſidence in England, hath found favour with the king, and obtained a good penſion and ſafe conduct to return to France. It is already known, that he was appointed a captain of dragoons, and decorated with the croſs of St Louis, before he was ſecretary to the embaſſy at the court of London, under the count de Guerchy; but we know not how, and by whoſe intereſt, he hath obtained his pardon."

Yeſterday ſeveral preſs-gangs appeared in the city, and dragged on board the tender ſeveral men, without any notice being taken of them by the chief magiſtrate. They ſcruple not to take even men in a capital way of trade.

This morning the preſs was very warm about the Exchange; two fellows with jack-aſſes, crying potatoes, were preſſed in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, as were three Iriſh fruit-men, who were ſtanding by their baſkets in Cornhill.

Yeſterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a terrible fray happened at Billingſgate, between ſome ſailors belonging to the Weſt India company, and two preſs-gangs, when, after a ſevere engagement, the latter had a great number wounded, and victory declared in favour of the former. One of the lieutenants is thought to be mortally wounded.

Upwards of forty young gentlemen, of good families, have made application to ſerve as voluntiers in the capacity of

midſhipmen, on board the grand fleet now fitting out.

It is thought by many, that the preſs-warrants will be recalled by Chriſtmas-day next, but that the bounty for entering of ſeamen will be continued.—Between 7 and 8000 men have been preſſed or entered ſince the iſſuing the warrants.

Monday ſerjeant Glynn moved the court of King's Bench, for a writ of *habeas corpus* for John Tubbs, the city waterman, that was preſſed, and who was refuſed to be ſet at liberty by the lords of the admiralty, on an application from the lord mayor and court of aldermen.—Lord Mansfield did not think the affidavit full enough, in reſpect of the grounds of the motion. It was then ſuggeſted by Mr Dunning, that it was the duty and buſineſs of the city watermen to attend the lord mayor, in his magiſterial capacity, as head of the corporation, to hold courts of conſervancy, and for other purpoſes, authoriſed by antient cuſtom. His lordſhip deſired that thoſe facts might be ſtated at large in another affidavit; and that, in the mean time, an order might be ſerved on the lords of the admiralty, not to remove the impreſſed man, while the matter was *ſub judice*.

On Thurſday the Attorney-general, the Solicitor general, and Mr Cuſt, ſhewed cauſe in the court of King's-bench, why the court ſhould not grant the writ of *habeas corpus* moved for laſt Monday by the recorder of London, in order to bring up the body of John Tubbs, one of the lord mayor's bargemen, who had been impreſſed, and ſent on board a tender.

After a variety of arguments on both ſides, the court delivered their opinions *ſeriatim*, and were unanimous, that the proofs brought in ſupport of the rule were not ſufficient; that the lord mayor's watermen were intitled to no ſuch exemption; and that the rule ought to be diſcharged.

While the above has been agitating by a ſmall diſcontented party of the city of London, a patriotic ſpirit has appeared in many corporations of England and Scotland, who have offered additional bounties to thoſe given by government, in order to induce the ſeamen to enter into the king's ſervice.

Friday a board of admiralty was held, all the lords being preſent, when a great number of protections were granted to many noblemen and gentlemen's ſervants, who, from the determination of yeſterday, and what was thrown out on the occaſion, found it neceſſary.

A gentleman, who arrived laſt night from Portſmouth, informs us, that there are now at that place upwards of 300 ſail of ſhips waiting to go under convoy, which is a larger fleet than ever was known to ſail together under one convoy all laſt war.

A letter from Portſmouth, dated November 28. ſays, "The Charles Sharp, capt. Balfour, from London, bound to St Vincent's, as mentioned in a letter of the 26th, having ſprung a-leak, came into our harbour, and was got on ſhore on Goſport beach, in order to find out the leak, when ſhe unfortunately overſet and bulged, and is almoſt full of water; the ſhip will be loſt, but the goods are getting on ſhore as faſt as poſſible.—The Weſt India fleet weighed anchor, and were all preparing to ſail, but the tide being too far ſpent, they were obliged to anchor at St Helen's, and are to ſail the next tide."

They write from Dublin, that, on the 23d ult. in a hard gale of wind, the Happy Return, off and from Air, John Miller, laden with ſugar and coals, was wrecked at the light-houſe, but that the whole crew were providentially ſaved.

There is now finiſhing by a ſtone-cutter in London, a very ſuperb marble monument to the memory of gen. Montgomery, to be ſent to America. The figures are, the general ſtretched at full length; and Liberty (a fine figure), weeping over him; with a ſhort account of his exploits; and this motto taken from the ſiege of Tamour, "Fighting for freedom, here he nobly periſhed, and Liberty ſheds tears upon his grave."

We hear that lord Chatham is ſo very ill, that he is given over by his phyſicians.

Signora Agujari, we are informed, is engaged at the Pantheon for twelve nights the preſent winter, at 100 guineas a night; ſhe ſings but two ſongs in the courſe of the evening, ſo that ſhe has fifty guineas a ſong. She has bound herſelf not to ſing a paſſage in private or public, except at the above place, under the penalty of 5000 l.

The celebrated ſignor Tenducci is juſt arrived from Naples, and, we hear, is engaged at a very conſiderable ſalary to perform at Drury-lane theatre this ſeaſon.

By letters from Ireland it appears, that the white boys have for some time been assembling in the county of Tipperary, to the great terror of several neighbourhoods; insomuch that many gentlemen's families have left the country, to reside in Dublin, or other cities, for the ensuing winter, under the expectation of their assembling in greater numbers than usual. It is a very common opinion, formed from the conduct of some priests, that they are instigated by secret emissaries from France and Spain.

PRIZES *drawn in the* State Lottery, *from* 50*l. and upwards.*

No.	L.	No.	L.
37,718	5000	19,968	500
15,495	2000	43,513	500
28,957	2000	50,659	500
29,975	2000	51,543	500
23,480	1000	35,381	500
42,214	500	4,177	500
30,543	500	59,946	500

Prizes of 100*l.*

46961 21721 20553 9128 12336 20683
41512 11994 32205 35844 20290 46018
39963 46634 54193 34820 36996 1542
25312 51852 9426 50114.

Prizes of 50*l.*

27762 53187 13777 38514 23233 2571
41188 21464 43972 13999 23456 56173
59593 12862 19812 2547 29851 29325
28206 54075 31192 52143 31419 7983
25796 40574 51431 15257 2144 43990
30749 44948 6106 48707 56284 347
32101 39258 52221 59283 53358 3346
52462 32993 53106 50998 11288 55207
10520 2260 7779 1546 57596 27812
17068 41966 55581 1719 38962 51970
16868 49730 20293 8536 37147 33879
41068 40778 7717 42853 50196 34381
25960 42807 11411 44440 2108 4484
53568 16868 49730 34021 25663 30749
52208 49481 58179 44847 42198 2542
14803 23960 55779 50589 14610 1168

And 6136 of 20*l.*

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, DECEMBER 5.

By several letters from Lake Champlain, dated Sept. 28. we learn, that most of the emigrants from Perthshire, who went to New-York and Albany in 1774, have declared themselves friends to their king and country: In consequence of which, in May last, they put themselves under the command of Sir John Johnstone, and, after travelling above twenty days in the woods, to avoid being discovered by the rebels, and eating all the dogs that followed them, they arrived in Canada, and are now embodied under generals Carleton and Burgoyne, under the title of the *Royal Highland Yorkers.*

Extract of a letter from a soldier in gen. Fraser's regiment, 1st battalion of grenadiers, to his father at Allanbank.

York-Island, Sept. 20. 1776.

"DEAR FATHER,

"This comes to let you know that I am in good health at present, and in as good spirits as can be expected, considering our troublesome times. We first landed on Staten-Island, and then we took Long-Island. We had only one engagement in it. We Highlanders are commanded by major Stewart, son of the earl of Bute. The engagement was short, but very hot. Us Highlanders on the right were betwixt two batteries, the rebels playing on us with grape-shot all the time: but we did not fear them much; we clapped, every shot, on our backs, and charged our pieces, and then fired on our knees, and then down to our backs again, thus loading and firing. They only killed one of us, and wounded eight. We have now taken York, and eight miles of the country. There was only a small engagement in it. We make no doubt of conquering the rebels, or rather ranging foxes I might call them: They are not like men, yet numerous: One of us is enough to fright a hundred of them: Whenever they see us they run: Our army is in health and spirits, never so pleased as when they are engaging the rebels, as we always conquer go where we will. We are all encamped, plenty of provisions, more than we can eat of all sorts. I never was better nor more comfortable than what I am now. I hope in God's strength to see you once more."

Several letters have been received from New-York, brought by the York, capt. M'Vey, in 24 days to Glasgow. The latest of these, dated the 9th of October, advises, that on the 4th ult 4000 men were sent over to Long Island, to prevent the Americans carrying off the cattle from the east side of it: That their main body was still at King's-bridge, and our army close to them: That it was the prevailing opinion gen. Howe was meditating some scheme to surround or drive them off; that an embarkation was to be made in a day or two, the

deſtination a profound ſecret; but the ſeaſon being ſo far advanced, the great blow to determine the fate of America, it was ſuppoſed, could not be ſtruck till another campaign: And that on the Jerſey ſide, one of our poſts of ten men was within muſket-ſhot of the enemy's advanced guard of 54, and that they frequently abuſe each other, but have come to no action. Other letters add, that the priſoners taken ſay, the rebel army is greatly diſtreſſed by ſickneſs; the deſertions to gen. Howe are frequent and conſiderable; that about 100 of the incendiaries were taken, and reſerved to ſome exemplary puniſhment; but that the ſoldiers (contrary to the general's poſitive orders) were guilty of a piece of great barbarity, by burning ſeveral of them. One letter ſays, that one man, who was caught ſetting fire to his own houſe, was ſhut up in it, and conſumed to aſhes with his property; that the ſhipping in the river, during the conflagration, was with much difficulty ſaved, and only about 1000 houſes deſtroyed. Since the general took poſſeſſion of the town, numbers of people had flocked to it, and were ſtill coming in great numbers.

Some of theſe letters boaſt of the great plenty of proviſions, &c.—But one from an officer to his friend in Aberdeen, ſays, "We are little better for any conqueſts we have made yet, as the rebels burn all the grain and provender as they retreat."—A letter from capt. Iſaac Mitchinſon of the Mars, belonging to Whitehaven, ſays, "The provincials never make a ſtand, but fly from one battery to another. They have batteries and redoubts in abundance, and are ſuppoſed to be 75,000 men in arms at King's-bridge."

We hear there are letters in town, which give the following account:—A number of empty tranſports had ſailed from New-York for Britain and Ireland, three of which are arrived, one at Waterford in Ireland, one at Whitehaven, and one at Liverpool. It is ſaid they all agree in the accounts of an action which happened at King's-bridge on the 17th or 18th of October; that the rebels were totally routed (though with conſiderable loſs on our ſide), 6000 of them killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, and all their cannon taken. Among our officers fallen are ſaid to be gen. Clinton and lord Percy.

The Jenny, capt. Kerr, arrived at Port-Glaſgow on Wedneſday ſe'en-night from Corke, which place ſhe left the 20th inſt. at which time no veſſel had arrived from New-York later than the 11th of October. We may therefore conclude that the news of an action at King's-bridge is premature.

The ſhip Spiers, lately brought into Greenock by the mate and crew, after being taken by a provincial privateer, was inſured at London. The underwriters have generouſly made them a preſent of 200 l. ſterling.

The ſloop Peggy, Hugh Gibſon maſter, from Corke to Glaſgow, was put on ſhore on the 20th ult. about two miles ſouth of St Ubes. The captain and owner, with one ſeaman, took to the boat about two hours before the ſloop came on ſhore, and were loſt: the people who kept by the ſloop are ſaved. Her ſails, cables, and rigging are all got on ſhore, and into a place of ſafety.

We learn from Holyhead, that, in the hard gale of wind on the 20th ult. the Rigby, Edward, with corn for Liverpool, was driven aſhore between the Alm's-head and Cheſter-bar, when the crew, conſiſting of the maſter and four men, took to their boat, and every one of them periſhed. The veſſel was beat to pieces.

We hear from Aberdeen, that, on the night betwixt the 15th and 16th of this month, William Murray in Coldhame, in the pariſh of Inſch, had his corn-yard, kiln, barn, and another barn and byre, conſumed by an accidental fire, whereby he has loſt twelve ſtacks of bear and oats, about four bolls in one of the barns, two oxen, two cows, and two ſtirks, all the wearing apparel of the family, except what they had on their backs: Alſo the cheſts of two of his ſons, in which there was money and other effects to a conſiderable value, were intirely deſtroyed.

On Thurſday laſt, ſome villains broke into a houſe at Broughton, in the neighbourhood of this city, and carried off ſeveral ſhirts, and other wearing apparel, belonging to the ſervants. Next day two men were taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the theft, but afterwards diſcharged.

On Saturday the court of ſeſſion gave judgment in the cauſe, wherein Dr Memis was purſuer, and the managers of

the infirmary at Aberdeen, defenders. The court, by a great majority, aſſoilzied the defenders, and found Dr Memis liable in coſts of ſuit.

Saturday being St Andrew's day, the tutelar ſaint of Scotland, the Grand Officers of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted MASONS, attended by the different lodges in this city and neighbourhood, and by repreſentatives from thoſe ſituated in diſtant parts, aſſembled in the Parliament-houſe, where they made choice of the following gentlemen, *viz.*—Sir WILLIAM FORBES, Bart. Grand Maſter; James Boſwell, Eſq; Deputy Grand Maſter; Dr Nathaniel Spens, Subſtitute Grand Maſter; Simon Frazer, and David Maxwell, Eſqrs; Grand Wardens; James Hunter, Eſq; Grand Treaſurer; William Maſon, Eſq; Grand Secretary; Mr John Maclure, Grand Chaplain; and Mr David Bolt, Grand Clerk.—After the election, the Grand Maſter, accompanied by ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen, who had formerly ſerved in that high office, preceded by the grand officers of the other lodges, according to their ſeniority, walked in proceſſion from the Parliament-houſe to the Aſſembly-hall, where a genteel collation was provided for the Brethren.—It gives us great pleaſure to obſerve, that, as uſual, the buſineſs of the evening was conducted with chearfulneſs, cordiality, and decorum.—The Grand Maſter's conduct greatly juſtified the choice the Brethren had made, his behaviour being worthy of a good man, a good Chriſtian, a good Maſon. His attention to the welfare of the Antient Fraternity could only be equalled by his love to his country, and his regard to every promoter of its intereſt. The expreſſions of gratitude paid to Brother Loch for his many hints concerning the woolen manufactures in Scotland, did honour to Sir William Forbes, and to that patriotic gentleman, whoſe health was drank. The Grand Maſter then promiſed to appear next St Andrew's day, dreſſed in the manufactures of this country, and recommended it to the Brethren to follow his example. This recommendation was accompanied by loud plaudits from a numerous aſſembly of reſpectable Brethren.—After paſſing the evening in the moſt agreeable manner, the Grand Maſter diſmiſſed the Brethren with a becoming ſolemnity at half paſt eleven.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 30. At Kinfauns, George Paterſon, Eſq; to the hon. Miſs Anne Gray, daughter to the right hon. lord Gray.

BIRTH.

Nov. 25. At London, the lady of lord viſcount Milſington, ſon of the earl of Portmore, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

—. At Copenhagen, Mr Reiche, reſident at that court from the king of Great Britain as elector of Hanover, in the 80th year of his age. He has been there 49 years in that character.

Nov. 17. At his houſe near Maidenhead, Berks, the right hon. lady Windſor, relict of the late lord Windſor, mother to lady Mountſtewart, and to lady Beauchamp.

20. At the Hott Wells, Briſtol, Peter Chriſtopher Algehr, Eſq; Swediſh Conſul.

23. In the Iſle of Wight, Mrs O'Brian, relict of the late admiral O'Brian.

25. At Meigle, Mrs Euphan Henderſon, ſpouſe to Mr Alexander Scott, miniſter of the goſpel there. And, on the 28th, Mr Scott, her huſband, died alſo.

26. At Air, John Crawford, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms there.

30. At Leith, Robert Ewing, Eſq; late of Craigton.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

St James's, Nov. 30. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the right reverend father in God Dr Shute Barrington, lord biſhop of Landaff, the place of a prebendary of his majeſty's free chapel of St George in the caſtle of Windſor, void by the reſignation of Dr John Douglas, late one of the prebendaries of the ſaid free chapel.

—To iſſue his letter mandatory to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St Paul, London, for their electing and admitting the reverend John Douglas, doctor in divinity, into the place of canon reſidentiary of the ſaid church, vacant by the reſignation of the right reverend father in God, Dr Shute Barrington, lord biſhop of Landaff.

—To nominate Robert M'Queen, Eſq; to the place of one of the ordinary lords of ſeſſion in Scotland, in the room of George Brown, Eſq; deceaſed.

—To preſent the reverend Mr William Taylor to the church and pariſh of Baldernock in the preſbytery of Dunbarton and county of Stirling, vacant by the tranſlation of Mr James Carrick, late miniſter there.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

MONITOR's reflections ſhall appear.

BENEVOLUS under conſideration.

MENALCAS would require much correction.

DAMON's verſes often degenerate into uncouth proſe.

C's Epithalamium not very poetical.

The anonymous Elegy tolerable.